

MACKENSEN DRIVES TSAR'S ARMY BACK; BEATS REARGUARD

In Hot Pursuit, Storms Several Hill Positions In
Ojuz Valley

NEARING FOCSANY

Austro-German Force Men-
aces Bridgehead; Cap-
tures 1,300 Men

RUMANIAN SUCCESS

Retake Lost Kazina Lines;
Occupy New Defences
In Dobrudja

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 2.—(By wireless).

A German official communique reports: We stormed several hill positions in the Ojuz Valley, Marshal von Mackensen has forced the Russian forces to further retreat, sharply pursuing and defeating their rearguard. The Austro-Germans are approaching the Focsany-Fundeni bridge-head positions and have captured 1,300 prisoners.

The Bulgarian-Germans have captured the stubbornly defended Russian positions eastward of Braila and have driven back the enemy towards Macin.

An Austrian official communique reports: The Austro-German forces are before the defensive lines at Braila and Focsany. The Arch-Duke Josef's forces have progressed in the Foculsi-Soveja regions. We stormed several positions south-eastward of Harja.

A Russian official communique reports: Groups of the enemy who advanced after fierce rifle and machine-gun fire, south-westward of Brody, were driven back.

The enemy's offensive on the Moldavian frontier was dispersed. All attacks made by the enemy north and south of Ojuz Valley were repulsed.

A counter-attack made by the Rumanians regained the positions on the River Kazina lost yesterday. Despite continuous and fierce attacks, our detachments in the Dobrudja withdrew to new positions.

1916 Customs Revenue Increases Tls. 1,000,000

Antung, Dairen, Hankow,
Changsha, Nanking and Nan-
ning Break Records

(Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press)

Peking, January 3.—The Maritime Customs revenue for 1916 shows an increase of over Halkwan Tael 1,000,000, the total collection reported being in round numbers Hk. Tael 37,750,000, at an average exchange of 3/313, equalling 16,262,174, as compared with a total of Hk. Tael 36,747,000, at an average exchange of 2/74, which is equal to 14,765,626, for 1915.

The following are the collections at the principal ports, in round numbers:

Harbin—Hk. Tls. 936,000, decrease of Hk. Tls. 188,000.
Antung—Hk. Tls. 742,000, increase of Hk. Tls. 120,000.
Dairen—Hk. Tls. 2,031,000, increase of Hk. Tls. 291,000.
Tientsin and Chinwangtao—Hk. Tls. 4,690,000, decrease of Hk. Tls. 40,000.
Kiaochow—Hk. Tls. 1,698,000, increase of Hk. Tls. 1,260,000.
Hankow—Hk. Tls. 4,011,000, increase of Hk. Tls. 143,000.
Shanghai—Hk. Tls. 11,324,000, decrease of Hk. Tls. 86,000.
Swatow—Hk. Tls. 1,124,000, decrease of Hk. Tls. 171,000.
Canton—Hk. Tls. 2,222,000, decrease of Hk. Tls. 176,000.

The collections from the following ports constitute records:—Antung, Dairen, Hankow, also Changsha, with Hk. Tael 624,000; Nanking, with Hk. Tael 383,000 and Nanning, with Hk. Tael 163,000.

All foreign obligations secured by the Customs revenue have been fully met up to December 31, 1916.

Ex-Congressman Murdock On Sino-American Pact

Tells Guests at Consul General's Tiffin of Need For
Closer Relations with Chinese Businessmen

Tuesday evening and yesterday morning Consul General and Mrs. Sammons reached as many friends as possible on such short notice, informally inviting them to join in a luncheon party yesterday noon in honor of a number of visitors, most of whom were present at the New Year's Day reception and some of whom had to leave port yesterday afternoon.

This resulted in Mrs. Sammons, who, on account of recent illness is restricted to indoor functions, having a party of seventeen ladies for luncheon at the Astor House yesterday, while at the same time the Consul General entertained twenty-three men in the balcony of the hotel dining room. The chief speakers at the latter function were Mr. Tong Shao-yi, Chairman Chu Pao-san, of the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce, Mr. W. H. Williams, of Gaston, Williams and Wigmore of New York and Mr. Victor Murdock, of Kansas.

The wives of those lunching with the Consul General were the guests of Mrs. Sammons and the enthusiasm with which the ladies echoed the applause issuing from the balcony during the speech-making at the men's luncheon party proved disconcerting or inspiring according to the temperament of the speakers.

Tong Shao-yi Speaks
Following a few introductory remarks from the Consul-General, Mr. Tong Shao-yi took the floor. He said:

"I look around the table and see quite a number of strange faces, but I feel that although the faces are strange our sentiments are the same when many of us Chinese and Americans come together. Since your Consul-General has been here I think much of that strangeness has been eliminated through his constant energy in bringing us together. I have had many occasions to meet many prominent American citizens in Shanghai. Perhaps you visitors do not know the Consul-General as well as the residents. I am sure you will go away with every respect for the port so well represented by your Consul-General.

"With regard to the interest of our country, I think we look to Ameri-

cans for much intellect and as Mr. Sammons has remarked that many of your prominent business men are to speak today, I hope during your visit here you will meet many of my countrymen who might be able to give you some tips, as you might say, in regard to trade conditions and our backwardness and the way our hands are tied through many things we do not wish and cannot help but which we hope to rectify in the future, so that we may rank with America as a good business partner. And many of you can induce our people to come together.

"The first thing is business, and if both Chinese and Americans work with each other we can both reap benefits, but if one side makes all the profit and the other side loses we cannot hope for successful co-operation.

American Square Dealing

"Your principle is square dealing—we know that—and ever since China has been open to foreigners, every Chinese has the best wishes for America and Americans. Today I have been asked here through the kindness of your Consul-General, and I consider it a pleasure and honor to meet so many of the gentlemen here, and I wish that your stay in Shanghai may be very pleasant."

Mr. Chu Pao-san, Chairman of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce (address in Chinese with interpreter), said in part:

"I feel highly honored to meet so many prominent American citizens here. In the capacity of Chairman of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce I have had much intercourse with Consul-General Sammons, and I find that he has always planned to work together with Chinese and Americans.

"There are many prominent American firms who have come to Shanghai to establish business relations with China, and one of these is Gaston, Williams and Wigmore, Inc. The benefits to be derived from business with this firm are mutual—for Chinese and Americans. China has an enormous amount of produce which American can manufacture."

Mr. W. H. Williams, Addressed Mr. W. H. Williams, of Gaston, Williams and Wigmore, Inc., said in part:

"I left New York with a strong feeling of the prosperity there. I

(Continued on Page 2)

WILL WITHDRAW ALL OPIUM SHOP LICENCES

Council Notifies Final Closure
Will Be Effectuated On
March 31

According to this morning's Municipal Gazette, the whole of the remaining opium shop licences will be withdrawn on March 31.

ROBBERS USE HAMMERS

Harbin road residents were regaled with a new sort of anvil chorus last night at 7 o'clock when eight coolies armed with hammers invaded a cigarette shop. They got away with \$90 in money, but one of the men was caught and the police have hopes of rounding up the whole gang.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Chikugo M. Jan. 5
Per M.M. s.s. Porthos... Jan. 9
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yawata M. Jan. 10
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kasuga M. Jan. 11
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Hakui M. Jan. 13
For U.S., Canada, and Europe:—
Per P.M. s.s. Ecuador... Jan. 6
Per T.K.K. s.s. Nippon M. Jan. 7
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Suwa M. Jan. 8
Per R.M. s.s. E. of Japan Jan. 13
Per T.K.K. s.s. Shinyo M. Jan. 13
For Europe:—
Per M.M. s.s. Armand Behle Jan. 6
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Mishima M. Jan. 7
Per P. & O. s.s. Somali Jan. 16
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Suwa M. Jan. 21

Mails to Arrive:—
The French mail of November 29 was due at Saigon on Dec. 28, and here on January 3. Left Singapore on December 16, per M.M. s.s. Porthos.

Shereef Recognised As King of Hedjaz

Entente Supports Him in Final
Break Away From Turk-
ish Sovereignty

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 2.—The Grand Shereef of Mecca has been notified that his assumption of the title of King of the Hedjaz is definitely recognised by Great Britain, France and Italy.

JONESCU'S CONFIDENCE IS STILL UNDIMINISHED

Certain of Victory, He Declares
Rumania Will Accept All
Pains and Sufferings

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Jassy, January 2.—M. Take Jonescu, in the Chamber, made a stirring speech, concluding: "Confident of victory, we accept all pains and all sufferings, since the will is given us to write the epic of Rumania."

Demand For Silver Exceeds Production

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 1.—Messrs. Mocatta and Goldsmid's review of the silver market for the year states that the huge demand has exceeded the production and probably coinage orders for the present year will exceed the available production.

A 'Close-Up' Movie of British Wounded



This British official photo might well be entitled "Fun at the Front" for the wounded Scot, the French cinematographer and the bystanders all seem to be enjoying the "double-picture" stunt.

46 Women Lunatics Are Burnt To Death In Canadian Asylum

Uncontrollable Panic Breaks
Out; Many Injured By Jump-
ing From Windows

(Reuter's Service)

Montreal, January 1.—Forty-six women were burnt to death in a fire at a lunatic asylum at St. Ferdinand, in Megantic County, which broke out at night-time. An uncontrollable panic ensued and many of the inmates were injured in jumping from the windows. The water was frozen.

MALAYA WAR DONATION IS £1,000,000 ANNUALLY

Sultans' Support Motion Doub-
ling Previous Contribution;
£50,000 on 'Our Day'

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Singapore, January 1.—At a meeting of the Federal Council, the Sultan of Selangor moved and the Sultan of Perak seconded that an annual war contribution of £500,000 be made to the British Government, which, with the proposed contribution by the Straits Settlements, makes a total of £1,000,000 a year paid by the Malay States towards the cost of the war.

At a meeting presided over by the Governor, he reported that the contribution from the Straits Settlements of "Our Day" totalled £50,000. Many Asiatics had contributed generously.

King Of Uganda Aids Belgian Tabora Force

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 2.—Reuter's Agency learns that the occupation of Tabora, in East Africa, was facilitated by the King of Uganda's provision of 15,000 porters. The column fought and marched for months through dense bush and swamps, from which the soldiers sometimes could not be extricated. Thousands of Africans and Arabs enthusiastically greeted the Belgians.

The Weather

Fine and cold weather. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 81.3 and the minimum 23.0, the figures for the corresponding day last year being respectively 64.5 and 32.0.

KAISER ABANDONS HOPE FOR PRESENT OF U.S. MEDIATION

'Will Hold On,' He Says
In New Year Greeting
To Empress

U. S. PRESS VIEWS

Papers Praise Entente's
Reply as Lucid And
Straightforward

'DOOR LEFT OPEN'

N. Y. Times Thinks, Antici-
pating Fresh German
Bid for Peace

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 1.—(By wireless).—A wireless message addressed to the German Embassy in Washington states that the general impression in Germany is that the answer of the Entente is verbose. The flat refusal to end the war is especially regretted for the sake of the neutrals who are suffering from the consequences of the war.

The message points out that it is remarkable that the answer mentions the rights of nationalities, despite the fact that he conquest of Constantinople and the Dardanelles is one of the avowed objects of the Entente.

The Kaiser, in his New Year greetings to the Empress, speaks of the clearing of Rumania, despite the resistance of the Russians and thanks God for it. He expresses confidence that the coming year will bring new victories, but adds, in a minor key: "We will hold on. American telegrams indicate that hope of American mediation at present must be abandoned."

U. S. Press Opinions

New York, January 2.—The impartial newspapers generally praise the reply of the Entente as straightforward and lucid.

The New York Herald expresses the opinion that its positiveness will prove to be a step towards peace, by revealing the truth to the German people and marking the beginning of the end of Prussianism.

The Tribune says that the Allies' answer definitely ends the attempted intervention of the United States.

The New York Times thinks that the door has been left open for peace and anticipates a fresh German bid for it, shortly, in view of her threatened exhaustion.

The Washington Post says that the reply seals the doom of Germany, but, before yielding, she will fight desperately in new directions and neutrals will almost certainly be involved in the struggle.

Not Thwarting Russia

Petrograd, January 1.—The British Ambassador, Sir George Buchanan, at a New Year's banquet, said that peace with Germany, whose hands are red with the blood of non-combatants, is impossible until Germany's spirit of militarism has been exorcised. He refuted the insinuation that Great Britain is trying to thwart Russia and declared that Great Britain wholeheartedly assented to Russia's aims regarding Constantinople and wished permanently to consolidate the Anglo-Russian Alliance.

He pointed out that Great Britain has advanced £600,000,000 to her allies for the purchase of war material, besides what has been supplied direct.

German Reply to Swiss Is Same as to America (Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Berlin, December 27.—The German answer to the Swiss Note has been transmitted to the Swiss Minister in Berlin. In its answer the German Government appreciates "the spirit of true humanity, by which the action of the Swiss Federal Council was caused." The reply then continues:

"The Imperial Government has informed the President of the United

States that an immediate discussion seems to the Imperial Government the most appropriate means in order to obtain the desired result. Prompted by the considerations which induced Germany, on December 12, to offer the hand for peace negotiations, the Imperial Government proposes the immediate meeting of delegates of all the belligerent States at a neutral place, in accordance with the view of the President of the United States of America.

"The Imperial Government is of the opinion that the great work of the prevention of future wars can only be begun after the termination of the present struggle of the nations. As soon as this moment has come, it will be ready, with pleasure, to collaborate in this exalted task. If Switzerland, which, true to her noble traditions, has been soothing the sufferings of this war and thereby has won everlasting merits, will also contribute her part to the creation of guarantees for the world's peace, this will be extremely welcome to the German nation and the German Government."

Ex-Congressman Murdock On Pact

(Continued from Page 1)

came through the countries in Europe where at an inverse ratio they suffered as the prosperity increased everywhere else. Then I struck Japan, where I again found a prosperous nation, with China having some of her share.

"I want to say, gentlemen, that war is not the effective way to build up commerce. Take the war situation as it is, and allowing that England remains Mistress of the Seas, allowing that France regains Alsace-Lorraine, allowing that Russia gains Constantinople, and Rumania its Transylvania, and all the countries involved get what they are working for—I say without any fear of contradiction, that if the ordinary channels of commerce had been allowed to pursue their course, Europe would have been infinitely better off, aye, one hundredfold.

"I am talking to a number of American citizens who are active in China, as well as to some gentlemen of China, and I want my remarks to apply to both nations. First, if I had my way I would ask some of the business men of China to visit America. My reasons for such a step are as follows. I am an average business man of the United States. I live in New York where one most strongly feels the business atmosphere of America. I have yet to meet in New York a business man from China. I have met representatives of China, but not the business man. I think you will find this the average statement which every New Yorker or resident of the United States will make.

"Now at the same time I know a number of business men of France, business men of England, business men of Russia, and of almost every country in South America. I contend that it is not diplomacy which brings nations together, but commercial and business men. Then isn't it proper and isn't it logical that the business man of China and the Chamber of Commerce which is represented here by its Chairman should meet the business men and questions which confront both nations without fear, and with perfect frankness discuss these problems?

Points China's Needs

"China needs railroads, China needs industries, China needs factories, China needs transportation, China needs education—not education as Chinese, but education in foreign ways. After you have developed your factories and commerce, there is no reason why, with the potential factor of a population of 400,000,000 people and also the great natural resources, you should not become a great export nation instead of a great import nation.

"When you become an export nation your logical customer is the United States. Then isn't it perfectly proper and right, gentlemen, that you should come and make arrangements with the United States to help develop you, and then in the course of natural trade pay back your indebtedness?"

Mr. Murdock started off with a couple of good stories. Then he became serious. He said: "In this world the philosophers have found that work is worship, and in traveling through the war countries my eyes have shown me, as did Mr. Williams, that war is waste. This situation created by the war brings us new responsibilities. America can no longer be confined solely to itself. It must reach out. We have plenty of initiative. Practically all the implements of war are American inventions, —submarines, telephones, aeroplanes, and all the others except gas—they are all American inventions.

"In which direction shall America expand? I think that the natural trend of America is to the Far East, to our friends in China, and the future will develop between these two countries a lasting, permanent and profitable friendship. We are alike in many particulars. I am glad that the American nation was the only nation on earth which gave back the Boxer indemnity. America does not want Chinese soil, and I think that some time in the future those who have no land in China will be envious.

America Must Expand

"If America has become rich and the creditor nation of the world it must expand, and there are certain things we must do. In the first place, America must have ships to carry her goods. Then, she must show China more than a mere sentimental friendship. One way of arousing friendly sentiment in the United States is by

publishing and proving that this Republic is here to stay in China; the same brand of democracy which has built up the United States can build up China. I think this will be done. I have observed a great deal of this spirit while I have been here in China. I have travelled up the Yangtze to Chungking. There I found two maiden ladies starting a suffragette paper. I found all manner of reform, and in Peking this spirit was expressed by an American of energy and pluck, Mr. Carey, who is going to build railroads in China. Mr. Carey has the proper spirit about China: he does not mean to pluck the fruit, but by means of developing a traffic system he will bring about a greater abundance of fruit.

"Here is a wonderful people, industrious beyond any other people, sober beyond others, good humored, law abiding, and these people have never had just returns for their energies.

"You young Americans are the pioneers of America in China. The pioneers who settled my part of the country are old now, and those who moved out through the central west to California are old too. There was no place for the young American pioneer to go to, and the young man who came out here has my endless good wishes. You have come here from the new world which has become old, to the old world which you are to make new. No-one can reach the limits of China. China is the place of the future. I have been impressed by everything I have seen in this country, with its promise of future development, but one thought that lingers longest in my mind is this: China's future development and prosperity lies in her form of government. It must be a republic to obtain results. What the old flag has done for America, the Chinese flag can do for the Chinese people. Those who prepared this banquet painted the colors on the table. It is a banner of no dynasty but a people's flag. And people who are industrious and sober, and self-governing can endure for ever and so can the United States and China."

Williams Sees Big Russian Development

(Continued from Page 1)

to overcome most of the difficulties thus created.

"The significant thing was the peculiar mental conditions he noted among them due to the absence of any word whatever from the outer world. The desire to know what was going on outside their lines, what the rest of the world was saying, doing and thinking, amounted to an obsession. A merchant whose chief interests were in the Argentine, for instance, could think or talk of nothing but the Argentine. He was completely in the dark with regard to all of his affairs there and of course was in a constant state of worry. He wanted to know what the people of the Argentine thought of the war, who was getting their business, and so on.

"German overseas interests were very large before the war and the merchants generally, whether their interests before the war were in China, America, South America, Africa, Australia or elsewhere, were all alike in this one respect and displayed in all their talk real mental distress over the war and almost childish eagerness for its conclusion. I don't know how this will impress people in general but to me it was almost the most significant thing I had heard and now that the Germans are making a definite move for peace I am all the more impressed by this sign of the urgency with which the German merchants are clamoring for an early conclusion of the war on the best terms obtainable. They evidently experience a deep sense of being ostracized, of the entire silence of the outer world with regard to them. And it is very much on their nerves.

Russian Food Plentiful

"Getting back to Russia, general conditions are not any way as bad as some accounts would make them out. Some table articles are scarce but there is plenty of good, substantial food. Imported delicacies are, of course, very high in price. There is no shortage of clothing, with the exception of leather goods, and the absence of cheap boots hasn't worried the peasantry and working classes who very soon shifted to straw sandals with cloth wrappings which they find quite warm and comfortable.

"And in the conclusion" said Mr. Williams, "let me emphasize what I said in the beginning. One of the real surprises after the war is going to be the rapidity with which Russia develops into a great manufacturing and commercial nation. She has all the requisites and now is thoroughly awake to the value of such development. The war has taught her possibilities in this direction."

SHELL AUSTRIANS HEAVILY

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Rome, January 2.—An official communiqué reports: Replying to the enemy's artillery, we heavily shelled their trenches and lines of communication on the whole front. We exploded an artillery ammunition store near Castagnavizza.

The enemy persistently shelled Gorizia, causing material damage only.

AMERICAN MUST EXPAND

"If America has become rich and the creditor nation of the world it must expand, and there are certain things we must do. In the first place, America must have ships to carry her goods. Then, she must show China more than a mere sentimental friendship. One way of arousing friendly sentiment in the United States is by

CHEKIANG SITUATION IS MUCH IMPROVED

Gen. Chiang Tsun-kwe Is Sent
By Government to Conduct Investigation

(Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press)

Peking, January 2.—Lu Kung-wang, the Tsuchun and Governor of Chekiang, has telegraphed his resignation, which a Mandate accepts. The Mandate also appoints Yang Shan-teh, Garrison Commissioner at Shanghai, as Tsuchun and Chi Yueh-shan as Civil Governor of Chekiang. The latter is a brother of Chi Yueh-tin, the Civil Governor of Kiangsu.

According to the latest reports, the situation in Chekiang is much improved. It is understood that the Government has instructed General Chiang Tsun-kwe, who is a native of Chekiang and who was the first Tsuchun of the province in 1911, to proceed to Hangchow, to conduct an investigation on behalf of the Government.

Notable Reception

The President yesterday morning received official callers at the Palace, after which Prince Tsai Hsun, representing the Imperial Family, the Living Buddha of Inner Mongolia and Mongolian Princes, Nobles and Lamas were separately received. The President then lunched with some high officials, Mongolian and Tibetan notables and Members of Parliament.

Flags were flown throughout the City and the fine weather brought out large crowds of holiday-makers, especially to the Central Park, which was beautifully illuminated in the evening and a firework display given.

The President, this afternoon, will receive the Diplomatic Body in three groups in the following order:—The Entente Powers, the Neutral Powers, the Central Powers.

New Year Honors

The New Year honors include:—First Class Order of the Tashou Chihiao; General Chang Hsun and General Tsai Chun-huan. Second Class Order of the Tashou Chihiao; General Li Lieh-chun. First Class Order of the Wenhui; Liang Chi-chiao.

A mandate appoints the Minister of Education, Fan Yuen-lien, concurrently Minister of the Interior. The appointment is made apparently owing to the failure of the Premier, Tuan Chi-jui, to secure the approval of his nominee.

Tai Kan Leaves Chungking

Chengtu, January 2.—Tai Kan has finally started for Chengtu. An official telegram states that he left Chungking on Saturday last.

The New Year was celebrated by the closing of the public offices and the principal shops. The Governor received foreign callers at noon. The Governor has invited the Consuls, the Postal Commissioner and several leading missionaries to a New Year's dinner on Wednesday.

Assert Dispute Settled

The Republican Daily News states:—On January 2, the chief of the army and police of Chekiang had a conference at the private residence of Lu Kung-wang, where Generals Tong and Chang, Chief of the Staff Chow and Director Hsia of the Police attended. It is reported that they resolved as follows:—

1.—To jointly wire the Central Government to cancel the appointment of Yang Shan-teh and Chi Yueh-shan as the Military and the Civil Governor of Chekiang.

2.—To order all the troops on the border of Kiangsu to strictly maintain order.

At the same time the Provincial Assembly, the General Educational Society, the Chamber of Commerce and other public bodies of Hangchow had a meeting and they decided to wire to the Peking Government as follows:—

The disputes among the army and the police have been settled and Hangchow is quiet. Order is well maintained and the end of the old year being near if there is any change of the Chief of the Army it may cause uneasiness and therefore the appointments of Yang Shan-teh and Chi Yueh-shan should be cancelled.

Lu Kung-wang himself has wired to the local Chinese press that, as he suffers from brain disease, he has asked for leave to retire and the Central Government has not granted it. All the people in Chekiang had also asked him to remain in office and therefore he had again taken up his post from January 1 as hitherto.

LORD CURZON WEDS

(Reuter's Service)

London, January 2.—Earl Curzon was married to Mrs. Duggan, at the private chapel of Lambeth Palace, today.

IRISH COAST WRECK

(Reuter's Service)

London, January 1.—Eighteen survivors have been landed at Queenstown from the 3,000 ton steamer Alondra, which was wrecked on the coast of Cork. They were rescued from Barren Rock. Several had died from exposure and 28 are missing.

Missed Opium Tax So Loses Purchase

Man Made Genuine Transaction
Here, But Did Not Follow
Law Fully

A new variety of opium litigation came up in the Mixed Court, yesterday, when a man found in possession of a considerable quantity of opium, not smuggled, had to give it up for destruction, on the ruling of the British Assessor that he was endeavoring to defraud the Chinese authorities, the opium being destined for the interior. In such cases, a tax has to be paid prior to transportation, but this had not been done. Mr. G. D. Musso appeared for the Opium Combine.

The evidence went to show that the defendant in the case was stopped on Honan Road by an informer of the Combine, who accused him to the police and the matter was further pursued at the station. The facts elicited were that the man was carrying a considerable quantity of Bengali opium, which bore the Customs' stamp.

The defendant was taking it to a man on a boat, who was the agent for someone in the interior. However, he had no pass or invoice showing that he had paid the tax demanded on opium so transported. The police detained the opium for instructions and told the man to appear at court.

A receipt for the opium was handed into court and witnesses were called to show there had been a genuine transaction. A plea of ignorance was made as to the tax on opium sent into the interior.

The Assessor said that it was very evident that there was an intention to defraud the Chinese authorities of a large sum of money and he ordered the opium to be handed to the Customs for destruction.

TORPEDO DANISH SHIP

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Ferrol, January 1.—The Danish steamer Danmarck (1,875 tons) has been torpedoed.

London, January 2.—The following vessels have been sunk: The British steamer Aster Hall (3,882 tons), the Russian steamer Fuskar (3,043 tons), the Norwegian steamers Edda (1,138 tons), Eeva (1,050 tons) and Flora (1,050 tons), the Greek steamer Demetrios Angelis (2,083 tons) and two sailing vessels.

REPULSE BRITISH

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 2.—[By wireless.]—A German official communiqué reports: We repulsed British hand grenade attacks at Ypres. We raided trenches in the Argonne and in the region of the Meuse.

Music for Sunday

On Sunday next, the program of the Public Band Concert in the Town Hall will be as follows:—

1. Overture "Masaniello" Auber
2. (a) Love Song Grieg
- (b) "Eroik"
3. Selection "Faust" Gounod
4. March "Entrance of the Bojars" Halvorsen
5. Two Swedish Songs Svendsen
6. Selection "Aida" Verdi

Mr. A. de Kryger, Conductor-in-Charge.

MR. THWING IN JAPAN

Moji, December 29.—Edward W. Thwing, Oriental Secretary of the International Reform Bureau, has been making a lecture tour in Southern Japan, giving many addresses in schools and colleges, on China, Hawaii, and reform subjects. He has also made a trip to Formosa, studying the progress and changes that have taken place under Japanese rule, and looking into the educational system there, and also studying the working of the opium monopoly in the island.

He has met the Governor General Audo, and other officials, as well as the leaders in educational work, who have kindly given every opportunity for a study of the present conditions in Formosa. Mr. Thwing returns shortly to Peking.

SHANGHAI MAILS SUNK?

According to information received from the Stockholm Directorate General of Posts, the mails which left London on November 16, 1916, were transported by the s.s. Arthur which was sunk by a German man-of-war near Skagen on November 23, 1916. Amongst the mails on board, there were 3 bags for Shanghai and 3 bags for Hongkong.

It is, however, possible that the mails were taken on board the German man-of-war before the vessel was sunk and the Swedish Postal Administration has requested the German Administration to return the mails promptly after censoring.

AMERICAN BODIES HERE TO ENTERTAIN ADMIRAL

Representatives of Several Societies Will Assist in the
Receiving Line

Representatives of several American organizations will assist in the receiving line at the function to be given at the Palace Hotel this afternoon from 5 to 7 p.m. in honor of Admiral and Mrs. Winterhalter who will leave Shanghai tomorrow for a sojourn in Manila where the Asiatic fleet will have its target practice and the personnel of the various warships will get a respite from the chilly breezes that now sweep the Whangpoo River.

Shanghai society is looking forward toward this event with much anticipation as the Admiral has ordered his band to attend the reception and that means an abundance of good dance music. The Palace Hotel ballroom floor is like glass for slipperiness and dancers are assured of an afternoon of unalloyed delight. Other arrangements have been undertaken by the joint committee which has endeavored to make this one of the notable occasions in the season's festivities. It promises to be one of the largest in point of attendance as members of all the American organizations have been invited to be present to bid Admiral and Mrs. Winterhalter bon voyage on their departure for the Southland.

Murdock and Millard Will Give Addresses At the Saturday Club

Congressman and Writer Will
Speak at Tiffin on Topics
Of Current Interest

Former Congressman Victor Murdock and Mr. Thomas F. Millard will be the speakers at the tiffin of the Saturday Club which will be held in the Palace Hotel Banquet Hall on Saturday at 12.30 noon, when Dr. P. W. Kuo, of the Teachers' College at Nanking and one of China's best known educators, will preside. Owing to the short notice on which this tiffin meeting has been arranged, those who desire to attend are requested to notify Mr. G. A. Fitch at the Y.M.C.A. stating the number of guests that they will bring. Mr. Fitch's telephones are numbered 5200 and 1423.

RUN SUBMARINE MAIL

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Berlin, December 31.—The German Postal Administration has issued the rules for "submarine mail." Letters will be despatched to the United States, Mexico, Central and South America, the West Indies, China, the Dutch Indies, the Philippines, etc. The maximum weight of such letters is 60 grams. Besides the usual postage, an extra postage of two Marks for each 20 grams has to be paid. All letters must be sent to Bremen and must bear the inscription: "Submarine letter."

COWDRAY, AIR MINISTER

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 2.—It is officially announced that Baron Cowdray stipulates that he shall not receive a salary in accepting the chairmanship of the Air Board.

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News Brevities

The official opening of the Nih Chih-kwei Public School on Baikal Road will take place tomorrow at 3 p.m.

On next Sunday evening at 9.15, at the Lyceum Theater, Mr. Clarence W. Chadwick, C. S. B., member of the Board of Lectureship of the Christian Science Church, will speak on "Christian Science: A Religion of Right Thinking."

The staffs of the Cable Cos. were busy yesterday reorganizing their offices after the big fire of New Year and the Commercial Pacific and Great Northern were able to resume work in their own building.

The latest of Mr. H. P. Lawson's musical compositions is "The Boy Scouts March," following upon "The S. V. C. March" and several other tuneful pieces. The march is dedicated to the Boy Scouts of China and the

Far East and it can be guaranteed that the boys themselves will attend to its popularization as soon as the novelty of the pantomime favorites has worn off. All profits from the first edition will be given to the Boy Scouts Association of China.

The Star Garage Co., 125 Bubbling Well Road, agents for the Flak automobile tire, have just opened up one of the largest shipments of tires ever arriving at Shanghai. This popular garage is fast forging to the front and the acquirement by it of the Flak tire agency is a further indication that its splendid service to patrons will be maintained at the high standard for which it is so well known.

A Municipal Gazette notification states that probate orders are required for the Victoria Nursing Home.

NEW BRITISH LOAN

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, January 1.—The official announcement is made that no further applications for 5 per cent Exchequer bonds or war expenditure certificates will be accepted. This indicates that the issue of a new war loan is imminent.

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for Infants and Children.

Don't Poison Baby.

Forty years ago almost every mother thought her child must have paregoric or laudanum to make it sleep. These drugs will produce sleep, and a few drops too many will produce the sleep from which there is no waking. Many are the children who have been killed or whose health has been ruined for life by paregoric, laudanum and morphine, each of which is a narcotic product of opium. Druggists are prohibited from selling either of the narcotics named to children at all, or to anybody without labeling them "poison." The definition of "narcotic" is: "A medicine which relieves pain and produces sleep, but which in poisonous doses produces stupor, coma, convulsions and death." The taste and smell of medicines containing opium are disguised, and sold under the names of "Drops," "Cordials," "Soothing Syrups," etc. You should not permit any medicine to be given to your children without you or your physician know of what it is composed. Castoria does not contain narcotics.

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Omaha, Neb.

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Missionary Association of China



HOW GREAT BRITAIN AND GERMANY GET THE CASH FOR BIG WAR EXPENSES

Financial Secretary to British Treasury Compares the Systems of the Two Countries Since the Beginning of the Struggle

TOTAL SPENT BY HIS LAND SO FAR OVER \$14,000,000,000

Kaiser's Expenditures Concealed; Policy of Inflation Adopted Has Brought About Conditions Which Will Leave Tremendous Burden for Peace

By James M. Tuohy
The Right Hon. Thomas McKinnon Wood, Financial Secretary to the Treasury, has courteously accorded an interview on British and German finance to me. The Secretary to the Treasury speaks with authority as a Cabinet Minister, as well as the occupant of the most important financial office in the Government, next to that of Chancellor of the Exchequer. Mr. Wood has had a wide experience of affairs, having filled several important offices, including those of Secretary for Scotland and Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs.

On seeking an interview I explained that I desired comparative information as to British and German finance to draw a comparison between their main features.

"Well," Secretary McKinnon Wood responded, "in their broad features a comparison of the finances of the two countries is possible; in some respects and in detail it is impossible. In regard to British finance it is easy to make a statement. We do not attempt or desire to conceal our position. Just as before the war we still publish full financial statements from which the whole world can judge exactly how we stand as to revenue, loans and expenditure. We have followed the policy of openness, which we think wise and of which we are not afraid. Germany has adopted the policy of concealment so far as possible, for reasons which no doubt seem wise to them and which probably are wise. But that policy does not inspire confidence—at least outside Germany. There has been no statement of revenue or expenditure, not even an annual one, since the outbreak of war. The totals of war loans have been published, but the outstanding liability on short term borrowings has been completely concealed."

"Have you anything to say," I asked, about the budget statement last March of Dr. Helfferich (then Secretary of the German Imperial Treasury)?"

Most Amazing Budget
"That exemplifies what I was saying," answered Secretary Wood. "It was the most amazing budget ever presented to any assembly. The figures are not real figures. Dr. Helfferich openly confessed that he was not giving reliable estimates of income and expenditure. In the first place he omitted altogether the figures of expenditure on the army and navy—a very notable omission. The figures he did give are of no value. As to both income and civil expenditure, he merely took over the estimates of the last year of peace, with more or less formal alterations, in order, as he explained, to satisfy the constitutional requirements for a budget of some kind or other. It was quite plain that his figures had no relation to present day facts. It was a bogus budget and the only merit about it was that there was no concealment of this fact."

I then inquired: "Dr. Helfferich maintained, did he not, that Germany's average monthly war ex-

pense is lower than that of Great Britain? Is that correct?"

Secretary McKinnon Wood replied: "He did not give figures by which I can judge. But it may be so. Very likely it is so. Great Britain is far more liberal in the pay, pensions and separation allowances granted to her soldiers. We had to enlist and train the greater part of our vast army after the outbreak of hostilities. We had to transport them by sea to the seats of war. We had to multiply many times our machinery for the production of munitions. Our naval expenditure is, of course, greater, not only because our navy is larger, but because its work is in a wider field and it keeps the seas, while for the most part that of Germany is lying in fortified harbors. Besides our own expenditure we have already undertaken a large share of the financial burden of the war and are now making advances to our allies and to a much smaller extent to our dominions at the rate of between a million and a million and a half pounds a day."

"Dr. Helfferich spoke only of the average monthly expenditure on the war," I suggested. "Can you go beyond this and compare the total cost of the war in the two countries to date?"

Cost Britain Gold \$14,000,000,000

"So far as Germany is concerned I can give no estimate," Mr. McKinnon Wood answered. "There are no published amounts either of the expenditure of the Imperial Government, as I have already said, or of the special war expenditure of the various federal states, and I do not know the total of the large burden which the German municipalities have to bear for war purposes, such as allowances to the dependants of soldiers, which in our case are all included in the Imperial budget. Our own expenditure can easily be ascertained from the published figures. Including all civil purposes our total expenditure of every kind during the war period up to September 23, 1916, amounts to a total of £2,921,000,000 (\$14,605,000,000). If, as we expect, our expenditure during the current financial year reaches £1,826,000,000 (\$9,130,000,000), we shall have spent between the beginning of August, 1914, and the end of March 1917, the sum of £3,883,000,000 (\$19,415,000,000). I must point out that this is the gross figure and includes large advances to our allies and our dominions which will be repaid after the conclusion of the war."

I remarked that I had found that the feature of British war finance of which people in Great Britain are most proud is the large sum raised in additional taxation.

"Yes, that is so," the Secretary acquiesced, "and I think they have every reason to be proud of the fact that a burden which is two and a half times as large as the heaviest expenditure before the war is borne by all with cheerfulness and good will, and that the nation is not crippled by that burden. It is one sign which cannot be mistaken of the stern determination of the whole people that no sacrifice shall be spared to bring a war, into which they were wondrously forced when their whole thoughts were set upon questions of peaceful progress, to a conclusion which shall insure security and peace for themselves and their children. In the last year of peace the British Parliament accepted the proposals of the Chancellor of the Exchequer for large new expenditure on education, housing and other objects of social amelioration, so little was the thought of war in the minds of our public men. The Finance Bill was finally passed on July 31, 1914. The revenue was estimated at the record figure of about £800,000,000 (\$1,000,000,000). In the eight months of 1914-15 we raised in taxation £172,000,000 (\$860,000,000), in 1915-16 the sum of £337,000,000 (\$1,665,000,000), and in 1916-17 we shall raise £500,000,000 (\$2,500,000,000). That is to say, we shall have raised nearly one-third of

Woman Aviator in Record Flight



Miss Ruth Law, sister of Rodman Law, the daredevil who, several years ago, was nearly killed when he had himself shot up in a giant skyrocket, has now broken into the limelight by making the best flight ever made by an American. In an old-fashioned "push" aeroplane of only 100 horsepower she flew from Chicago to New York, making only one stop, and that for gasoline. She covered 884 miles in 8 hours, 55 minutes, averaging practically 100 miles an hour. She flew the first 680 miles without a stop, a remarkable feat of endurance, especially for a woman.

the total which we shall have spent, after deducting advances to allies and dominions, which will be repaid.

"We have thus provided for all ordinary expenditure and for the interest on our war loans and also made a large contribution out of taxation to the cost of the war. These facts speak for themselves. From them neutrals can judge of the financial strength of this country and the determination of its people. Germany can show no record like this."

Dream of Indemnity

"No doubt," the Financial Secretary to the Treasury answered, "at first they gambled on the expectation of huge war indemnities of milliards of marks from conquered enemies. But that mirage has faded away. Any one acquainted with the financial arrangements of the German Empire and with the severe political struggles which were provoked in the past by every attempt to make the revenues of the empire more adequate to its requirements will appreciate how tempting this gamble must have been. The inelasticity of the German financial system and the conflicting interests of the States and the empire raised insuperable obstacles to revising taxation on an adequate scale during the war, and it is a commonplace in the revenue returns is fully equalled by the pride felt in Germany at the results of their four war loans, and if he thinks this justified."

Mr. Wood replied: "The Germans have no doubt made immense efforts even to the extent of mortgaging future income and raising Belgian Bank balances, but I am less impressed by the results than is the German public, and for these reasons: Having taken the precaution immediately after the outbreak of war to declare bank notes inconvertible, the German Government proceeded rapidly to increase the amount of paper money in the country. It financed itself by heavy bor-

rowing through the mediation of the Reichsbank. After this had gone on for some little time it floated its first loan, the success of which was largely due to the paper money it had itself created. It then at once renewed its policy of inflation until the moment seemed good for gathering in this newly created money through the issue of a fresh loan. This method is being repeated for the fifth time and can be repeated indefinitely so long as confidence is not so completely broken that banks and war contractors revolt against Government pressure. The process has been helped in other ways. Stocks of raw material have been rapidly sold out and the authorities have taken good care that the capital thus made liquid should (to a large extent) neither leave the country nor find any other employment than in financing the Government. The result is that the money market has been extremely easy and the Government, having assumed the position not only of sole borrower but of a borrower whose appeals few financiers or prominent business men dare to resist, has been able to float its loans on terms which by no means reflect the real state of Germany's credit."

"Can you give any figures," I asked, "that indicate inflation?"

Evidence of Inflation

The answer was: "Without going into any argument as to the total

amount of the inflation, which has been the subject of controversy in Continental papers, we may take the Reichsbank return as an indication, though not a complete measure of the inflation. The last comparative return which I have seen showed on September 15, 1916, a bank note circulation of 6,878 million marks (about \$1,700,000,000); on September 15, 1915, the figure was 5,571 millions (about \$1,390,000,000); on September 15, 1914, it was 4,054 millions (about \$1,010,000,000); on September 15, 1913, it was 1,837 millions (about \$459,000,000). A new form of paper currency has been introduced since the outbreak of war in the form of loan notes, of which the total on September 15, 1916, amounted to 1,750 million marks (\$437,500,000). German financiers have been showing considerable uneasiness about this inflation for more than a year, as may be seen in many articles in the financial press."

It is pointed out in Germany that its war loans are subscribed at home, so that after the war the country will be no worse off than before. Great Britain, on the other hand, has been borrowing in America. I asked the Secretary to the Treasury his opinion.

Taxation After the War
"Of course," Mr. McKinnon Wood responded, "borrowing at home is to be preferred, provided the precaution is taken beforehand, as has been done in Great Britain, to meet the interest and sinking fund expenses of the loan by new taxation. Germany has neglected to do so and will find it far harder to raise new taxation in the bad times following the war. Their difficulties will not be lessened by the fact that the whole problem of taxation is complicated by the constitutional relations between the empire and the federal states, and that the wealthy landed classes, on the strength of antiquated political privileges, have always refused, and, to judge from the tone of their press, are as determined to refuse in the future, to bear their fair share of taxation. After the war the business men who have lent their realised capital to the state will require it again for the reestablishment of their businesses, and I fancy they will be faced by considerable difficulties in trying to get it all back into liquid form."

"We have borrowed in the United States, but the bulk of our borrowing has been at home. What we have raised abroad is a small fraction of our borrowing, is very amply secured and represents a comparatively small amount compared with our proved resources. Germany would have been very glad both to buy and to borrow abroad if she had been in a position to do so. I need only point to the fate of the German loan raised early in the war the American market and to her efforts in other countries, which so far as

one can judge, do not appear to have been very successful.

Object of American Loans

"With us it was not a case of any difficulty in raising the money at home but a question of exchange. We have been able to supplement our home resources by giving large orders for ourselves and our allies to the United States and to raise loans there was the best way of paying for these. But even in the matter of foreign borrowing, I think we shall in the end be better off than Germany. She is not borrowing abroad now for the best of all reasons, because she cannot."

"But what of the time after the war? What of Germany's position then? She has exhausted her stock of many essential raw materials. Her live stock is seriously diminished. When peace comes she will be eager to import immense quantities of new raw materials and she will be obliged to import food. It seems to me that she will then be most where the millard credits grow. That was a wistful confession of the real facts. The grapes are sour. In the end Germany will be only too thankful if she can incur indebtedness to foreign countries far larger than ours."

"One more question," I said, "as to foreign exchanges."

"That is the most important topic of all," the Secretary observed. "The foreign exchanges reflect the judgment of the world on the financial position of Germany and Great Britain. Securus judicat orbis terrarum (the world's judgment is unwavering by fear). Everywhere the German mark stands at a great discount. In Holland, Denmark and Switzerland, the frontiers of which are still completely open to Germany, the mark is as heavily depreciated as elsewhere. Even in Turkey it stands at a heavy discount. As you know, the mark in New York stands at a discount of 26 per cent. The British sovereign, despite the derangement of ordinary commerce and the devotion of a large part of our tonnage to war purposes, still stands on your American market at a discount which represents no more than the cost of transporting the sovereign across the Atlantic. After over two years of war we still have maintained our gold standard while Germany from the first resorted to an inconvertible paper currency. Our policy of home taxation has been described by a German authority as 'heroic,' but no one can deny it is sound finance and has been successful. I am quite content to leave the neutral countries to make their own comparison of German and British finance. They have declared their judgment in the figures of the foreign exchanges."

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"Our Eastern Question"

America's Contact with the Orient and the Trend of Relations with China and Japan

By Thomas F. Millard

Author of "The New Far East," "America and the Far Eastern Question," Etc.

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THEODORE ROOSEVELT—"I congratulate you upon your book 'Our Eastern Question.' You touch on more than the Eastern Question when you show the weakness of America's foreign policy in recent times, and the grave disaster which awaits this nation if this weakness of policy continues. I hope the book will be widely read."

DAVID JAYNE HILL (former United States Ambassador to Germany, etc. and an authority on world politics)—"It is the most informing book on the East that I have yet seen, and should be in the hands of all who are, or who ought to be, interested in developments in China and Japan."

Dr. FRANK J. GOODNOW (President of Johns Hopkins University, former adviser on constitutional law to the Chinese Government, etc.)—"I have read 'Our Eastern Question' with great interest. I know of no book on China which gives so clear an account of recent occurrences there, and so accurate a picture of present conditions. The book ought to do much to give to the American public correct ideas as to the problems which present political events in the Far East are now offering us for solution. . . . I am very glad to find that my own general conclusions with regard to the situation are the same as one who, like you, has had much greater opportunities for observation."

WILLIAM R. SHEPHERD (Professor of History at Columbia University, New York)—"I have read 'Our Eastern Question' with deep interest, and I shall recommend the book to my students in modern history. It ought to be called strongly to the attention of patriotic organizations that are working to awake the country to perils that confront us in the Pacific."

Dr. H. H. LOWRY (President of Peking University)—"You have rendered a service to both China and the United States. I feel that your presentation of the facts should have a large place in forming public opinion in America."

WALTER WILLIAMS (Dean of the College of Journalism of the University of Missouri, Director-General of the World's Congresses of Journalism at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition and the Panama-Pacific Exposition)—"I have read 'Our Eastern Question' with great interest. Coming from one who can speak with authority, the volume should commend itself to those who wish to inform themselves about real conditions in the Orient as such conditions affect the United States. I have been especially interested in the chapter in international publicity. Journalists will find this chapter the key to intelligent discussion. It interprets and makes plain much that otherwise would be dark and complicated. The book will be a welcomed and needed addition to the library of the teacher and student in the field of international concerns. I congratulate you on it, and more, I congratulate the American thinking public on it."

Rev. CHARLES H. BRENT (Bishop of the Philippines)—"I express the hope that the book will be widely read. It is clear-sighted, and the problem is stated in accurate terms. I believe it will impress its readers with the momentous character of the Oriental Question, and the imperative need of intelligent action in relation to it on the part of our Nation."

Bishop J. W. BASHFORD of Peking—"I wish that every American would read this book."

General LEONARD WOOD—"I have read with the keenest interest your book 'Our Eastern Question,' and only wish it could be read by all our men in public life."

Some Newspaper Comments

NEW YORK HERALD—"If only for the appendices, this new book by Thomas F. Millard would be a valuable addition to the library of every American who is interested in the problems of the Far East. Here are presented, textually, the treaties and agreements bearing directly upon China, in which our fate and that of Mr. Hay's open door policy are more or less bound up. Mr. Millard is writing of a situation with which he has been in touch since the Boxer uprising in 1900."

PHILADELPHIA PUBLIC-LEDGER—"Mr. Millard's book is one of the most important books of a year that has produced more than the usual number of important books. It is a book that no thinking American can afford not to read."

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Latest Works In The World Of Fiction

Hatchways. By Ethel Sidgwick. Small, Maynard and Co. \$1.40 (gold) net.

In spite of its somewhat nautical sound "Hatchways" is really the name of a small country estate in England. It is the home of Ernestine Redgate, the heroine of the novel, an interesting and unusual woman. Indescribable, her friends find her, summing her up as did Sir George Trenchard; she was "just Ernestine." Not far from her place was Holmer, where lived the widowed Duchess of Wickford with her son, the present Duke, and his younger brother, Lord Iveagh. Then there are Bess Ryeborn, Ernestine's dearly loved niece, charming Lise Elphinstone, and Gabriel du Fretay, the young Frenchman with whose coming the book opens and whose experiences, impressions, and point of view it very largely reflects.

He is a young aviator, making his first visit to England, ostensibly for his health, really on Government business—the period of the story is some years before the beginning of the great war—and very curious about English people and English customs. He wants, he says, "to see a Duke, if you please, and a Bishop and a Baconian and a boxing professional;" these, and a few others. So Sir George Trenchard, an old friend of M. du Fretay's father and an explorer of note, arranges for him to visit a friend who lives not far from the Duchess and Ernestine, that du Fretay may meet both women and also "the Sain boys," as the Duke and his brother were often called. Very soon du Fretay, an intelligent, clear-sighted, sympathetic person, becomes cognizant of the hidden drama of this little group, learns of the Duchess's plans of Iveagh's romance, and of his friends' fears for him. He begins presently to become aware of "the phalanx that was gathering about that boy to protect him," discerning Ernestine Redgate "in the midst." How this drama finally works out to a happy conclusion the book tells.

Two or three of the principal scenes take place, as it were, off the stage—an arrangement which sometimes makes for effectiveness, and sometimes does not. It is all written with great delicacy and subtlety, carried on in great measure by hints and veiled allusions and indirect dialogue. Generally speaking, the results of this method are admirable, artistic, revealing character and situation with exceptional dexterity; but there are times when it seems as though the author had become so enamored of subtlety as to forget that simplicity and clearness are also excellent qualities. Here and there the book is more than a little obscure; but it has distinction, a certain charm and unusualness which make it arresting. And if the reader does not altogether sympathize with Miss Sidgwick's evident fondness for Iveagh, nor find his sudden change of heart entirely convincing, Ernestine is a rare and exceptionally well-portrayed character. "Fresh earth, soft shadows, and gray skies. Rare sunshine, the more loved when coming. . . . Heroes and hero-worship. Fixed hearts, clear eyes and open arms!" these are what England and Hatchways presently meant to du Fretay. And of Hatchways Ernestine was the soul; so it was she who had taught him "what England could be."

Bess, too, is a very likable person, while of the men du Fretay and "Wick," as the young Duke is nicknamed, are both real and, in their very different ways, both interesting. If the fabric of the tale occasionally seems a little thin, the thread a little too finely spun, it is woven with dexterity and with a finish as rare as it is commendable.

THE TAMING OF CALINGA

The Taming of Calinga. By C. L. Carlsen. E. P. Dutton and Co. \$1.35 (gold) net.

The scene of this novel is laid in the Philippines, and the time in that period they were still under the rule of Spain.

Calinga was a descendant of Li Choy Sang, whose bones rotted in unhallowed ground. Any many generations after his death the Old Chief of the Tribe laid upon his son the burden of returning to holy ground the bones of his fathers.

This was in the time when the Fir Tree was in bloom—the symbol of the mating season. And Calinga was in love with the Cornelian Maid of the Tribe. According to the Tribal Rite he must present to her a trophy—usually, or preferably, a human head—as proof of his manly worth.

He determined to fulfill his pledge to his father and gain the trophy at

the same time, and so he set out on the Long Trail that led beyond the Father of Waters.

The story is the tale of his adventures and of the attempts of the islanders to "civilise" him. With all the ironic flavor that this civilization means the story is, nevertheless, sympathetic to the savage viewpoint. It involves political strife and petty intrigues. It shows the struggle in Calinga's soul between the religion of his fathers and the religion of the "White Christ." It depicts something of the love and sorrow of women. And through it all, like a motif, is the loyalty of the Cornelian Maid, who finally rescues Calinga from the effeminacy of the Valley People and returns him to the gods of his ancestors and to his own country.

The story is unique in that no white man figures in it. The style is not always direct, and the plot is sometimes difficult to follow. There is in it suggestion of beauty and symbolism.

BLITHE McBIDE

Blithe McBride. By Beulah Marie Dix. With frontispiece. The Macmillan Company. \$1.25 (gold) net.

Although this story of the Massachusetts colony in the year 1657 is intended primarily for young people, those of their elders who are interested in American history will find it entertaining. The heroine and principal character, Blithe-in-Tribulation McBride, is a little girl just entering her teens. Brought up in Crocker's Lane, Whitefriars, one of the worst parts of London, among thieves and wastrels, she nevertheless has visions, thanks to an honest grandmother, of a better and a cleaner life. Very early in the story she goes, partly by compulsion, but mainly through her own choice, to Massachusetts, there to serve as a bond-woman until she reaches the age of 21. What befalls her on the ship, how she makes new friends and meets an old one, proves herself staunch and valiant, and at last finds herself at home in very truth, the story tells.

Most of the action takes place in the New World, in "the plantations" of Massachusetts. Blithe goes first to Boston, then out into the country to the pioneer settlement of Saybury, and thence to the camp of the Pawtucket Indians. For of course no story of this place and period would be complete which did not contain an encounter of some sort with "the tawnyies." The little tale is interesting and well told; it has a mystery which is presently cleared up in a credible manner, and the pictures of life in early New England days are carefully and entertainingly drawn. Blithe herself is a very likeable heroine, neither a prig nor a preacher, but a human little girl who is not always in the right, and whose difficult life has long since injured her to hardships, so that her cheerfulness in the face of much work and many privations is entirely natural. Altogether a very pleasant little story, and a book which should appeal to children who are studying the early history of the United States, is "Blithe McBride."

WATERMEADS

Watermeads. By Archibald Marshall. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. \$1.50 (gold).

This is not a novel; it is a group of neighbors. We meet the Conway family in the great hall of their old and beautiful and impoverished country place, gayly discussing the

sale of another of their treasures—a portrait, by Raeburn, of Grandfather John. But such is the charm and sociability of the Conways that they straightway become, if not at once friends, certainly neighbors; and friends they are very soon. Their financial embarrassments, with their frank and blithe acceptance of them; their family quips and cranks and likes and dislikes; their romances, that begin to develop so soon; their own neighbors, that are quick to become ours—we are intensely interested in all these. And our interest is not of the sort that one feels ordinarily for characters and incidents in a book. Our interest in the Conways is literally comparable to our interest in the family next door. They are neither heroes nor villains; they are people, with quite distinct individualities, and we like them—most of them, that is. And we do not feel the need of excitement, of sharply defined incident or searching social analysis, in this story about them, any more than we demand these things in our pleasant neighborly gossip of every day. We repeat: "Watermeads" is not a tale; it is a community.

All this is to say, of course, that Archibald Marshall is a young Englishman who has sat, metaphorically at the feet of Anthony Trollope. The present reviewer was a little disappointed to find that Professor William Lyon Phelps of Yale had already discovered the similarity of Mr. Marshall's style to Trollope's; the present reviewer discovered it, too. And it is of course, exceedingly interesting to find a disciple of Trollope; most young English novelists nowadays have sat at the feet of Turgeneff. But it is not belittling either of those disciples or their great master to point out that work such as Mr. Marshall's is a pleasant thing to find.

Be that as it may, however, "Watermeads" must stand or fall on its own merits. And on its own merits it deserves to stand. Its slight, little plot is interesting. The story is well told, clearly and with an admirable effect of leisure. The characters are sharply defined and really "human."

The events of the book are concerned with the romances of the oldest Conway children, and with the ups and downs of the family fortunes. Sidney Conway, the father of the family and the most interesting figure in the book, is a lovable, sturdy, straightthinking Englishman who has not succeeded in "getting on;" and it is meet for note and for praise that the author views him neither with contempt nor pity on this latter account. There is nothing shiftless or unhealthy in Sidney Conway's failure to make money, nor is there anything weakly sentimental in his love for his old home, and in his willingness to sell its treasures to send his sons to college. Mrs. Conway is indescribable; in Mr. Marshall's hands she is a most vivid personage. The three love stories of the book are those of Fred, the sweettempered oldest son, and his two pretty sisters, Rose and Elsie. But the three younger members of the family, together with the friends and neighbors, come in for a share of our interest. And the conflict between old traditions and new splendors, which forms a background for the story, is excellently held as a background throughout. Natural, pleasing, alive, "Watermeads" is thoroughly likeable.

One other merit it has, it shows us how a story can be entirely "pleasant"—nay, more, can be "cheerful" and "sweet," without having recourse to mawkishness, and without ever approaching the lamentable category of the "Oh-be-joyful" tale.

SECOND CHOICE

Second Choice. By Will N. Harben. Frontispiece. New York: Harper and Brothers. \$1.35 (gold).

While realising Mr. Harben's power and recognising his standing as a novelist, there lurks in the backs of our minds a suspicion. "Second Choice" reads like a book written by a formula: given a hero; let him spring from squalid surroundings; have all the odds against him; take him through untold sufferings; let him love a girl who is unworthy of it; then have the tide of fortune turn; embittered and unhappy, he begins to succeed; his enemy repents, giving him back his faith; he comes back home to find the little girl who is "true blue" awaiting him. Voila! "Second Choice"—and voila, so many other books!

Mr. Harben makes the life in the little Georgia village of Farnham very clear to us. The dear old minister, the kindly mill owner, the old widower—who early begins to "take notice"—the spiteful Mrs. Carson, fiery Jane Calaway are minor characters who abound in local color. Mrs. Wrenn is an excellent picture of the scheming mamma, and a relief of the gentle woman of the old South whose motto is, "Leisure at any price, and let our debtors remember that they have been patronised by a Wrenn!" Edna is sweet and lovable and pathetically weak. Cora is the most attractive character in the book: slangy, full of energy and common sense, she is the redemption of her family in more ways than one. Wynn Dunham, "the

hero," is just like all other heroes. "He was 25 years of age, six feet in height, and had a well-shaped and intellectual-looking head." Any one who has worked among mountain people will recognise Mrs. Dunham; she is very well drawn, and unfortunately—true to life. The old father, with his absorption in birds and trees and animals, is a little out of the beaten track of fiction characters, as is Thornton, with his "Edificr." Thornton and his wife, Gussie, supply a little comedy. Stockton is well meaning but unlucky. George is the conventional villain even unto a deathbed repentance. The negro characters add to the setting and prove Mr. Harben to be a Southerner. No Northerner could write the scenes between Mrs. Wrenn and her cook, or tell of Colonel Stockton's confiding in "Aunt Clara." The intimacy without familiarity existing between the Southerners and their colored servants is described to a nicety.

Through the climaxes in the book old man Dunham remains untouched. When told about Wynn's astonishing good fortune:

"About Wynn? Yes, I heard it," he drawled out dreamily. "It wouldn't astonish me so mighty much. He always had a turn that way. Anybody can make money that will give enough thought and attention to it; but, la me! When a fellow bets my age there are so many other things to think about that money-making don't weigh much with him—that is, if he has enough to eat and can sleep sound."

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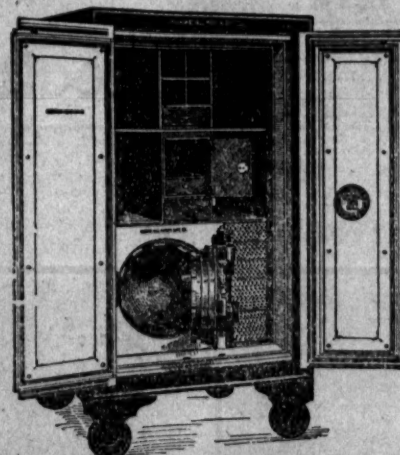
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Basket Ball

The Shanghai Rowing Club gymnasium having just been completed, basketball nets have been hung up, and the floor marked out for games. The members of this club have begun to take an interest in the game, and are now practicing hard. The space and floor are ideal for the purpose, and it is expected that a series of games will be played there.

Last evening's game was the starter, being a friendly contest between members of the Club and B. Co., S.V.C. As most of the Rowing Club men are new to the game they were not quite a match for the Volunteers. Mr. Ericson umpired the game, which showed the final score as 19 to 6 in favor of B. Co.

Gardner of the home team made the first goal, and was followed by Melville for the Soldiers. Crocker next put the ball in twice in succession, and Melville added another basket. Just before the whistle blew for half time Gardner managed to shoot in his second goal. The score then stood at 9-5 against the S.R.C. Some good passes were noticed in the Club's forward line in this first play. In the second half the oarsmen substituted MacGregor for Merrill. In this half they were shut out with only one foul goal while B. Co. got 4 field goals, which were all placed by Crocker.

The following were the players and the scores:

B. Co.	Field Goals	Foul Goals	Total Points
Poeken, f.	1	0	2
Melville, f.	3	1	7
Crocker, c.	4	0	16
Roger, g.	0	0	0
Ambrose, g.	0	0	0
Total	8	1	19

S.R.C.	Field Goals	Foul Goals	Total Points
Brown, f.	1	1	2
Gardner, f.	2	1	5
Olsen, c.	0	0	0
Merrill, g.	0	0	0
MacGregor, g.	0	0	0
Strassman, g.	0	0	0
Total	3	1	7

At the Town Hall two games were played, the Athletics meeting the Galveston, and the other being a league match between the Red Sox and the Portuguese Co.

In the first, the Athletics beat the Galveston team by 36 to 25. It was a fast and good all-round game, with Everlee playing splendidly and making most of the goals for the sailors. At half time the score stood level, at 12-12. When play was resumed, Mead substituted for Sokal, and he himself made 7 field goals in that half. Mr. Nichols of the Red Sox acted as umpire.

The teams and their scores were as follows:

Athletics	Field Goals	Foul Goals	Total Points
Sokal, f.	2	0	4
Mead, f.	7	0	14
Rasmussen, f.	4	0	8
Neergaard, c.	5	0	10
Hall, g.	0	0	0
Wilner, g.	0	0	0
Total	18	0	36

Galveston	Field Goals	Foul Goals	Total Points
Spencer, f.	1	1	3
Moody, f.	1	0	2
Garnor, c.	0	0	0
Hazel, g.	0	0	0
Everlee, g.	4	0	8
Total	6	1	25

The league game between the Portuguese Co. and the Red Sox was played immediately after, and was umpired by Mr. Rasmussen.

The Red Sox, as was expected, put it all over the Portuguese team, finishing with a score of 52-26 in their favor.

The following were the players:
Red Sox: Nichols, F. Dinis, Morrison, F. Canavarro, J. C. Britton, C. Sequeira, Luke, G. Canavarro, J. Woods, G. Carlon

Tonight at 7.50 the Athletics meet the Y.M.C.A. Physical Directors at the latter's court, and on Friday there will be another league match at the Town Hall, between the "Indians" and the Red Sox. This latter promises to be one of the most interesting games of the season. The Shanghai Rowing Club have also arranged for a game to be played in their gymnasium on Friday when a team will meet a five from the Deluge Fire Co.

Paper Hunt Club

The Stewards of the Paper Hunt Club have decided against the win of Rosewood in Tuesday's run and the placings now stand:

1. Mr. E. S. Benbow Lowe, Fornite.
2. Mr. C. E. Whitmore, Viking.
3. Mr. C. C. Boyd, Cap'n Stormalong.
4. Mr. J. Johnstone, Peter.
5. Mr. A. David, Cossack.
6. Mr. T. G. Drakeford, Sea Swallow.

SHANGHAI REVOLVER CLUB

The December revolver competition resulted:—

Experts Class	Score	Time
J. H. Farquharson	178	4.10*
Mrs. K. D. Stewart	176	4.20
Miss L. Negus	172	4.40
K. D. Stewart	171	4.20
W. B. Sutherland	163	4.40
B. S. Chapman	163	3.20
St. G. R. Clark	161	3.40
*Silver bar.		
Marksmen's Class		
Mrs. R. N. Truman	174	4.10*
L. Kadoorie	172	4.40
E. W. Godfrey	163	3.10
Mrs. C. H. Ryde	158	4.40
C. L. Hall	153	3.45
H. H. Read	151	4.50
E. K. Howe	150	4.20
C. H. Ryde	140	4.50
H. P. S.	200	
*Silver medal.		

GOLF

The following is the result of the Mixed Foursomes Competition played at Kiangwan:—

Mrs. Peebles and E. W. Godfrey	Score	Time
Mrs. Peebles and E. W. Godfrey	88-7	81
Mr. and Mrs. Leckie	96-12	84
Mrs. H. H. Fowler and C. W. Porter	93-6	87
Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Hill	103-16	87
Miss When and W. O. Lancaster	102-14	88
Mrs. Ryde and C. Selby Moore	92-4	88
Miss Coutts and R. G. Macdonald	104-15	89
Miss Parsons and H. G. Shaw	106-16	90
Mrs. Teesdale and T. H. U. Aldridge	110-20	90
Mrs. Shaw and G. A. Richardson	102-10	92
Mr. and Mrs. Scotson	107-15	92
Mrs. Master and W. W. Cox	104-11	93
Miss Dalton and R. A. Lawson	107-13	94

28 cards were taken out.

Bogey Competition
This eclectic competition, for a cup presented by Mr. A. C. Stephen (President) was played last month, the proceeds, amounting to \$270, going to the Sailors' Orphans Fund. The result was as follows:—

Up	Score
A. Wragge	14
G. F. Browne	13
C. W. Porter	12
A. Gray	12
J. C. Macdonald	12
E. Brook	12
H. H. Coghlan	11
R. J. Bowerman	11
N. G. Maitland	11
Jas. Scotson	10
H. H. Fowler	10
F. O. Reynolds	9
P. D. K. Farnan	9

289 cards taken out.

HONGKONG STAMPS

We are notified by the British Post Office that Hongkong stamps formerly in use at the B.P.O. in China have now been overprinted "China" and are on sale. The following values are in use:—
Cents 1, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 20, 25, 30, and 50.
Dollars 1, 2, 3, 5, and 10.
Postcards 1c, 2c, and 4c.
Wrappers 2 cents.
The ordinary Hongkong stamps are still valid and will be accepted for the next 12 months as postage.

Germans Capture Big Cargo War Supplies

Submarine Holds Up Suchan, Which Proves To Be Old H.-A. Liner Spezia

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Berlin, December 30.—The Admiralty reports: In the Northern Arctic Ocean, east of the North Cape, the steamer Suchan, of the Russian Volunteer Fleet, was captured a short time ago. The steamer carried a cargo of war material and was bound from America to Archangel. After the Russian officers of the ship had been taken prisoners on board of the German submarine, a German naval officer, assisted by a non-commissioned officer, took command of the steamer and she was brought to a German port, accompanied by the submarine. There it was discovered that the steamer had belonged to the Hamburg-America Line, under the name of Spezia and had been confiscated at the beginning of the war by the Russians in the port of Vladivostok. The cargo of the steamer, which is worth many millions, is composed of: 100,000 shrapnel, caliber 7.5 centimeters; 75,000 blasting grenades, caliber 7.5 centimeters; 150,000 projectiles, caliber 3.7 centimeters; 250,000 fuses for blasting grenades; 100,000 time fuses; 125,000 screws for fuses; 150,000 kilograms of nitrotolol; 175,000 kilograms of tube powder; 40,000 kilograms of black powder; 127 projectiles, caliber 30 centimeters; 150 projectiles, caliber 7 centimeters; 150 cylinders with acids; 1,230,000 kilograms of lead in bars; 7 truck automobiles; 200 bales of sole leather; 500 spools of barbed wire; 6,000 pieces of railroad rails.

During the month of November, 138 hostile merchant-ships, of altogether, 314,500 gross tons, were lost by war measures of the Central Powers, of which 244,500 tons were British. Furthermore, 53 neutral merchant-ships, of 94,000 tons gross, were sunk, because they carried contraband to the enemies. The total of the month of November thus amounts to 458,500 tons. Since the beginning of the war, 3,636,500 tons of hostile vessels were lost in consequence of war measures of the Central Powers, of which 2,794,500 tons were British.

PRESIDENTIAL MANDATES

Presidential Mandates of January 1 include the following appointments:—

- 1.—Lu Kung-wang, the Military Governor who also acts as the Civil Governor of Chekiang, has wired and asked to resign and we hereby grant him leave to retire as required.
 - 2.—Yang Shan-teh is hereby appointed the Military Governor of Chekiang.
 - 3.—Chi Yueh-san is appointed the Civil Governor of Chekiang.
 - 4.—Fan Yuan-fen, the Minister for Education, is appointed to act as the Minister for Home Affairs.
 - 5.—Hsieh Yuan-han, the Vice-Minister for Home Affairs, is hereby ordered to retire and to wait for another appointment.
 - 6.—Chang Chi-tang is hereby appointed Vice-Minister for Home Affairs.
- The mandates of January 1 decorated many leading persons, among whom were:—
1.—Shih Hsu, the Grand Cordon of the 1st Class Order of Chiao with brilliants.
2.—Chang Hsun, the Grand Cordon of the 1st Class Order of Chiao with brilliants.
3.—Tsun Chun-huan, the Grand Cordon of the 1st Class Order of Chiao.
4.—Liang Chi-chiao, the 1st Class Order of Wen-hu.
5.—Li Lieh-chun, the Grand Cordon of the 2nd Class Order of Chiao.
6.—Hsieh Yuan-han, the Grand Cordon of the 2nd Class Order of Chiao.

Drain Race Course

Correspondence with regard to proposed improvements at the Race Course—now almost completed—is included in today's Municipal Gazette. It results in certain improvements being agreed on, the Municipal Council paying Tls. 2,400 and the Cricket Club Tls. 730.

The Committee, consisting of Messrs. Peebles, Read, Hawkings, and Lanning, representing respectively the Recreation Ground Committee, the Race Club, the Cricket Club, and the Recreation Fund Trustees, were unanimous in proposing to the S.C.C. the following scheme:—

- 1.—That the creek round the Cricket Ground be filled in throughout its entire length, the S.C.C. paying the cost of the immediate filling of that portion on the east side necessary to their proposed scheme, and the Ground Committee making arrangements for the remainder.
- 2.—That in addition to the strip asked from the S.C.C. on the eastern side of their ground, a similar strip be given them on the west side when the creek there is filled in.
- 3.—That in return for this the S.C.C. surrender a strip of their ground on the south side.
- 4.—That they also pledge themselves to permit in winter time the use of such portions of their ground as may be available for football, hockey, etc.

The S.C.C. accepted the whole of these terms as they stand, details of No. 3 being left for mutual adjustment.

The Council replied that "the estimated cost of filling in and laying a 12-in. drain on the east side of the Cricket Club is Tls. 730 which it is understood will be defrayed by the Club; the alteration on the south and west sides are estimated to cost Tls. 2,400 which, in view of the fact that the public may be said to benefit to some extent, the Council will contribute provided that no greater rent shall now or upon any renewal of the Council's existing lease arrangements be required as a consequence of the improvement in question."

In reply the Recreation Fund Trustees stated that they accept the conditions under which the Council will contribute Tls. 2,400 for the purpose of filling in the creek round the Cricket Club ground and laying a 12-in. drain in its place.

The Trustees are quite willing to bind themselves and, as far as that is possible, their successors not to demand any increase whatsoever of rent "as a consequence of the improvements in question."

Obituary

Sir Chas. Hobhouse
Rector's Service
London, January 1.—The death is announced of Sir Charles Hobhouse.



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NEW YORK IS RUSHING SUPPLIES TO BRITAIN

All Outward Steamers Laden To Gunwales with American Food-Stuffs

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

The Deutsche Ueberseedienst reports: New York, December 31.—The crisis in London has suddenly become so acute that the contents of the New York storage warehouses and food products from all the regions of the country are being rushed to London. Five steamers are here loading 5,000 tubs of butter, which have been withdrawn from the New York warehouses.

All British steamers here are loaded to the gunwales with food supplies. As the result of the rush of supplies abroad, New York is facing the possibility of a famine before the end of the winter.

HOLD DUTCH SHIP

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Berlin, December 31.—The Admiralty reports: German high sea forces stopped and brought into Zeebrugge the Dutch steamer Ortdampt, which was carrying contraband and victuals from Holland to England.

The Frankfurter Zeitung reports from Copenhagen that the Finnish steamer Mittona, 1,070 tons, with one regiment of coast artillery on board, bound from the Aaland Islands to Helsingfors, struck a mine and sunk after a few minutes. All the men on board, with the exception of 50 persons, were drowned and 1,000 horses were also lost.

Another liner, plying between Abo and Mariham, also struck a mine. A large number of persons are missing. The accidents are attributed to badly mislaid Russian mines in the mine-field in the Finnish Bay.

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IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, JANUARY 4, 1917

Comedy Turned Tragedy

(New York Times)

WHEN a certain type of mind undertakes to extract the future or explain the present from the signs of the times, it predicts and explains dogmatically and dramatically. The man is poor in psychology and logic, unfettered by doubts, unable to make use of history to correct his extravagancies, hopeful and anticipatory of the spectacular. He does not understand the world around him or the world that has been, and cannot correct his calculations of the one by the other. He takes a local symptom for a disease. Whenever there is a prolonged series of labor troubles, he goes about predicting a repetition of the French Revolution within some precisely named space of time—five years, ten years, or one year. A Populist movement sets his prophecy mill clacking instantly: "This country will be Socialistic within a decade." A man with this kind of mind, writing in the Saturday Review of London concerning Bryan's free silver campaign in 1896, called it "an event of profound historical significance, political, social, ethical, international," and added: "There is no exaggeration in putting it among the great epoch-making occurrences, like the gathering of the States General in May of 1789."

We smile at these cocky, cocksure, and hopelessly wrong predictions and attempts to analyse events, because they cannot do much harm. They come from minds that are permanently immature, large in credulity, small in information, vastly self-confident, and quite certain to be wrong about any large subject because they cannot make allowances for things below the surface. If there were any danger that one of these ill-balanced, common-place minds, with its love of the spectacular and its confidence in itself, could ever get in a place of power, where its owner could affect the fate of the world, we should tremble; but that can never be. The rulers of the world have access to so many founts of information, their fingers are on so many secret pulses, that even if they had that kind of mind to begin with, their vast sources of knowledge about the true state of things would step in to save them from themselves, and they could make no great blunders about the meaning of passing events.

Are we so sure? In an essay published some years before the war, Maximilian Harden, who knew the Emperor well, discussed him with his usual freedom, and casually dropped this bit of information, which, slight and simple as it is, may be the key to the greatest tragedy the modern world has known:

"William was firmly convinced that Boulanger would be Emperor, predicted for Alexander III., whom he thought lax, the end of Louis XVI., and called the heir to the throne, Nicolai Alexandrovitch, an intelligent man, who would follow quite a different system."

A pinchbeck hero waved his sword and got the cheers of the unthinking among the crowd; and straightway the kind of mind we have been discussing saw in him an Emperor of France. It was all over, the Third Republic was about to fall, and Boulanger would be Emperor. There was unrest in Russia, there were Nihilist plots; to this type of mind the end of Russia has come, and Alexander III. will mount the guillotine—say, within five years. Too bad that he will be guillotined before Nicholas can succeed him, for I am a keen psychologist, and I can see that Nicholas, were he Tsar, would immediately overturn the whole despotism of the Alexanders and become the first reform Tsar.

Now, if a man whose mind was cast in this mold had tried his logic, his psychology, his deductive processes, on Europe in 1914, no doubt he would have seen that France, England, and Russia were plotting against Germany, and that she must immediately strike. He would have seen that it was a propitious time, because England would not enter the war for fear of revolutions in Ireland and India. He would have seen that Russia could

never get ready in time, and that if Germany struck at once she could possess herself of a place in the sun that would never be challenged. And, confident of his own infallibility at divining, analysing, and predicting, as is the way with that kind of mind, he would have instructed his dependent ally, Franz Josef, to send to Serbia the ultimatum that would start this train of events in motion.

Perhaps that is just what happened. If that is the case the man that deduces French Revolutions from a riot, meetings of the States General from a free silver campaign in America, may hold himself a little prouder. His kind are not mere flies on the wheel. One of them has been in a place where his cocksure deductions had an incalculable effect on a century, and has proved for all time that that type of mind is not humorous but grotesquely terrible.

Laughter

From the Detroit Free Press

Laughter sort o' settles breakfast better than digestive pills. Found it, somehow, in my travels cure for every sort of ills; When the hired help have riled me with their silephod, careless ways An' I'm bilin' mad an' cussin' an' my temper's all ablaze.

If the calf gets me to laughin' while they're teachin' him to feed Pretty soon I'm feelin' better, 'cause I've found the cure I need. Like to start the day with laughter; when I've had a peaceful night An' can greet the sun all smilin' that day's goin' to be all right. But there's nothing goes to suit me when my system's full o' bile. Even horses quit their pullin' when the driver doesn't smile. But they'll buckle to the traces when they hear a glad giddap. Just as though they like to labor for a cheerful kind o' chap.

Laughter keeps me strong an' healthy. You can bet I'm all run down. Fit for doctor folks an' nurses when I cannot shake my frown.

Found in furrin' laughter's useful, good for sheep an' cows an' goats. When I've laughed my way through summer, reap the biggest crop of oats.

Laughter's good for any business, leastwise so it seems to me— Never knew a smilin' feller but was busy as could be.

Sometimes sit an' think about it, ponderin' on the ways o' life, Wonderin' why mortals gladly face the toll an' care an' strife. Then I come to this conclusion—take it now for what it's worth— It's the joy of laughter keeps us ploddin' on this stretch of earth. Men the fun o' life are seekin'—that's the reason for the calf Spillin' mash upon his keeper—men are hungry for a laugh.

The Last Trail

(Jack London—Nov. 22, 1916. "Your words were silver, your silence now is golden.")

Nay, it shall never be
That sombre requiems are tolled for thee!

But there shall be wild music from the shore
Of flowering Wai-Riki; and when the door
Of Morn opens wide upon blue Frisco Bay,

Then let a rollicking fo'c'sle song
Be lifted loud and long
To cheer thee, comrade, on thy shadowy way.

See! where, above the pines, snow-clouds are drifting
And Nemo's white lights grow weary with the dawn.

Hark thou the sledge-dog drivers, calling, calling,
While Winter's chains are falling.
'Tis thee they mark, old comrade, thee they hail
With "Musha! Musha!" down the Sikta Trail.
But, hush!—the wind from off the Yukon's shifting,
And thou must hasten on!

Thou wert indeed adventurous with life—
Yea, life was but adventure keen for thee.

Ev'n as Ulysses on the moonless sea.
Like Jason, too, thou savest much of strife,
Yet comest home at last,
From all thy journeys vast,
To domesticity.

O King of proud adventure, fare thee well!
Master of silver words, with tales to tell,
May thou by day have hunter's winery zest,
And, by thy nightly campfire, happy rest.

Whether through sun or rain or snow-lashed gale,
On this which is for thee the last—
The Unknown Trail.
J. CORSON MILLER.

M. Sturmer

Accused of Negotiating A Separate Peace With Germany

The following article, which appeared in the London New Statesman of November 25, reveals slightly the serious state of affairs which forced the resignation of M. Sturmer, the Russian Prime Minister, and reacted on the British and French governments. Referring to the resignation, the Manchester Guardian of the same date points out that when M. Sturmer was appointed Russian Premier and Foreign Minister, "it was intimated that the change confirmed the defeat of pro-German influences in Russia. Now that he has gone it is announced that his departure indicates that 'the pro-German agitation which has been lately going on in Russia has been finally crushed.'"

It is difficult during the war to write of Russian internal developments, partly because news percolates slowly through the Russian censorship, and partly because the courtesy of a certain reticence is due to an ally. But there can be no doubt that events of great moment are taking place in Russia, nor that they affect her attitude towards her allies and towards the war as well as her internal constitution.

The Duma reassembled on November 14. It had been in recess for about four months. Its proceedings would naturally have been opened by Ministerial declaration of some kind, setting out the programme of the session and making reference to such an outstanding event as the enemy's proclamation of a new Kingdom of Poland. Nothing of the sort occurred; immediately after the formal opening the Premier, M. Sturmer, and his colleagues rose from their places and left the assembly. To this movement there was a significant exception. The War Minister, General Shuvaiev, remained in his seat, as did his Under-secretaries.

A declaration of policy was then read by M. Shidlovsky on behalf of the Progressive Block. This Block, it should be remembered, does not include the parties of the Extreme Left, nor the reactionaries of the Extreme Right; but it takes in everybody else, about three-quarters of the Duma. It is an alliance between constitutional conservatism and constitutional liberalism, in which the former is dominant. The terms of its declaration on November 14, were telegraphed by the correspondent of the Times.

They affirm that the continuance of M. Sturmer's Ministry is incompatible with the prosecution of the war, and that from henceforth the Block will oppose it. Now, on this, two points may be noted. In the first place the Block's declaration had no doubt been communicated, as the custom is, to the Ministry beforehand. That was why they left before it was made; that was why, we must also suppose, the War Minister did not leave. Secondly, the Block's declaration ran entirely counter to its previous policy. Hitherto its view has been, not that the successive Ministries of M. Goremykin and M. Sturmer have been what it wanted or what was needed to accelerate victory, but that during war it would not risk the upsetting of the coach by quarrelling with the driver. It now decides that the only way to avoid being driven to perdition is to kick the driver off the box. Whence has been supplied the motive for this change of attitude. The answer, to which all the circumstances point, is: From the chiefs of the Army.

Following M. Shidlovsky's, a number of speeches were made, the last and the most remarkable being that of Professor Millukov, the leader of the Constitutional Democrats. This speech has not been allowed to be printed, and correspondents have been unable to telegraph details of it; but there is not much doubt what its gist was. Professor Millukov accused M. Sturmer of attempting, together with the pro-German Court clique, to negotiate a patched-up peace with the enemy behind the backs of the Allies, and of working to the same end by deliberately crabbing the effort of the Army from the rear, through the disorganisation of the railways, food-supplies, and munitions.

About this disorganisation, at any rate, there can, we fear, be very little doubt, nor about the serious view which the Russian Army chiefs who want to win the war are bound to take of it. M. Sturmer could not ignore such charges, and being unwilling to answer them in the Duma in the constitutional way, he has let it be known that Professor Millukov will be prosecuted; and for this purpose has applied to the President of the Duma for formal evidence of his speech. The application is unlikely to be granted, since speeches in the Duma are privileged under the Constitution, and the President, M. Rodzanko, who is a Conservative member of the Block, has

always been a dignified upholder of the Duma's rights.

Meanwhile, on November 17, an extraordinary incident showed how far M. Sturmer is divided from those who are responsible for the conduct of the war. General Shuvaiev on his own initiative visited the Duma, accompanied by Admiral Gregorovich, the Minister of Marine. These two heads of the fighting services then addressed the deputies in short, plain terms declaring their firm resolve to fight the war to a finish and their belief that victory was now nearer than ever before. Their words amounted to no more than our British Ministers are in the habit of saying whenever they allude to the subject; but in the Duma they elicited a frenzied ovation, eloquent enough of the fears entertained there regarding pro-Germanism in high places. When the enthusiasm was at its highest, the War Minister strode across the hall to where Professor Millukov was sitting, and warmly shook him by the hand, not merely in spite of, but obviously on account of, the very speech for which the Russian Premier wants him prosecuted!

From these incidents it would appear that the chiefs of the Russian Army—General Shuvaiev (the War Minister), General Alexeeff (the Chief of the General Staff), and General Ruskay, Brussloff, and Evert (the Commanders of the three great Army Groups)—have determined that M. Sturmer and the system which he represents must go; and to that end are prepared to support the Duma in the setting-up, for the first time in Russia, of a responsible Ministry. These high officers are not, of course, revolutionists, but equally they are known not to be reactionaries, and the Army at whose head they stand is the most liberal in sentiment that Russia has ever had. Professional instinct combines with policy in its desire to beat the Germans—that desire which throughout Russia has become the inevitable hallmark of all who wish the Empire of the Tsar to cease to be the victim of Prussophilic reaction.

If the Army wins the day with the Tsar (who, is of course, the sole fountain of formal authority in Russia), we may expect at one and the same time an advance towards Russian constitutionalism and a great increase in Russia's war efficiency. The food shortage, for instance, which has been carried to rioting-point in the great towns, will be dealt with promptly, as it ought to be in a country which produces far more food than it consumes. The services on which the Army depends will be improved, and misfortunes like the Allied reverses in Wallachia and the Dobruja made impossible for the future. If on the other hand, M. Sturmer's friends or others like them, keep the Tsar's ear (and there is always the pro-German clique at the Court itself to help them to do so), the outlook would be serious for the Alliance as well as for Russia.

We have no desire to express any opinion of our own, one way or another, regarding M. Sturmer's personal innocence or guilt. Data are completely lacking for one. But we cannot avoid taking note that the charges against him and his new-found associate, M. Protopopoff, appear to include not only misgovernment of the country and mismanagement of the war, but treachery towards the Allies; and that the people in Russia who are most concerned to win the war seem to regard them as proved.

Nor can it be doubted that in Russia more and more the name of Great Britain, like that of Germany, has become a political symbol—the symbol of liberty in opposition to that of reaction. Sir George Buchanan, our Ambassador in Petrograd, is far too experienced a diplomatist to compromise himself in any way in the political controversies of the country to which he is accredited. But the unprecedented ovation which he received on appearing in the Diplomatic Corps' gallery at the opening of the Duma on November 14, had little as he can have wished it, an unmistakable political meaning. So have the spiteful attacks on Great Britain which form a leading feature in the ultra-reactionary Russian Press. The regular way in which this Press instils pro-Germanism is to slander Great Britain and suggest that Russian lives are being sacrificed to selfish British ambitions. Here, again, we are very loath to make charges, or to describe as the enemy of this country anybody who is really our friend. But the Russian papers which slander Great Britain are not like the two or three British papers of small circulation which habitually attack Russia. They are papers standing in close relationship to the reactionaries who are at the head of the Russian bureaucracy. Against such attacks, what we have on our side in Russia is the overwhelming mass of public opinion, and the firm opinion of the Army. These great forces are thoroughly loyal to us and to the great causes for which the Allies fight in common. We cannot but hope that their policy will be the policy of the Russian Empire.

No Progress Toward Democracy In Germany

Dr. Frank Bohn Says That Prussian Militarism Will Block Any Such Tendency Until It Has Been Definitely Crushed

By Frank Bohn, Ph. D.

Our whole attitude as regards the prolongation of the war must be largely dependent upon our knowledge of the present condition of Germany. Recent speeches by Bethmann Hollweg and Aschuth have brought the matter of the termination of the war into the field of practical discussion. Our conclusions must result from our study of recent facts in connection with two questions. The first question concerns the length of the war if fought to a finish. The second has to do with the development of democracy in Germany.

Mr. Herbert Bayard Swope, in his most illuminating series of articles in The New York World, has performed a great service to the American public. His observations have been, generally, most careful. His manner of statement, though he deals with difficult generalizations, is lucid. His entire fairness to Germany is indicated by his constant effort not to let his admiration for the wonderful defense she is making impinge upon his sense of justice. Without the story he himself has given us from day to day with such admirable success, I could not feel nearly so sure of my own conclusions, which, in part, differ from those to which Mr. Swope has been led by the same facts.

In his article of November 3 Mr. Swope places before us his views on the present state of the liberal democratic movement in Germany. This article contains the following paragraph:

"But in the very unity of the nation, engaged upon the struggle for self-preservation, can be found the certain evidence that when the time shall come, this unity shall be used for their own purposes—for the establishment of a truly liberal Government in which each shall govern as well as be governed."

"And the Kaiser himself has approved. Perhaps he has read the signs of the times; perhaps he is actuated by a finer motive, but whatever the impulse, I was told in Berlin by one of the high officers of the General Staff that the Emperor had said: 'My people have shown that nothing is beyond them and they shall have as large a share as they desire in the affairs of their Government.'"

If these conclusions are correct then they are of fundamental importance. If, of a certainty, Germany is to develop into a political democracy, then we in America must, forthwith, become advocates of an early peace. I, for one, cannot accept these conclusions. A Germany unbeaten is a Germany victorious. And a conquering Germany will be a land in which democracy will not have a "look-in" for a generation to come.

The article from which we quoted above begins with the following striking phrases:

"Seventy million people with their backs against the wall. Seventy million people fighting as one. Seventy million people and not a quitter among them! That is one of the deepest impressions that I brought back with me from my visit to Germany. . . . Powerful as is the pressure under which they are standing; heavy as are the blows they receive; dark though their eventual prospects may be, the spirit of patriotism, of steadfastness, of courage, of defiance, that the Germans are showing, burns as brightly and as fiercely today, after more than two years of the war, as at the outset."

Such a war as these words describe, if even partially successful, never has produced and never can produce a fundamental alteration in the Government which gives it direction. Upon this point the facts of history indicate that the inherent character of the human species stands opposed to the conclusions reached.

If, in such a war as Germany is now fighting, her Hohenzollerns, and her Junkerdom, with their general staff and their army, finally triumph to the extent of securing a favorable peace, then they will be firmly established for a generation as the Government of Germany. The very foundations of their power will be laid in the receptive and grateful minds of a subervient people.

As regards abridging that power, mere forms of constitutional liberalism, even if granted, will be absolutely impotent. If a democratic form of government establishes a democracy, then Mexico and Santo Domingo would have been democracies for nearly a century. The law of the Constitution of the United States guarantees to the negroes of South Carolina the right to vote. But their right to vote has no existence in fact.

A democracy can live only in the collective mind of a people. Without the cornerstone laid there the superstructure must be a thing of putty and paint. A victorious Germany will mean a German people kneeling for a generation at the feet of the Kaiser and Marshal von Hindenburg. A victorious Germany will be a Germany hated by half the world, a country in

which the whole male population will sleep on its arms in self-defense. The militarism of the past will seem to us school boys' play in comparison with the defensive militarism of a Germany unwhipped. In such a society, democracy is unthinkable.

As a matter of history no ruling family and no ruling class has ever yet handed the means of political power down to a patient people. The liberals of Prussia were clearly and emphatically promised constitutional government when, in 1813, they joined loyally with the Hohenzollerns in the so-called "War of Liberation" against Napoleon. After Napoleon was placed on St. Helena these same liberals were put in jails for asking the Hohenzollerns to fulfill their part of the contract.

True enough whenever despots or privileged classes get into a tight place they are liberal enough with promises. Charles I., preceding his final surrender to the parliamentary forces, went about for months whining an affirmative to every demand made by Parliament and its Generals.

But Oliver Cromwell was far too wise to think that "Yes" from a beaten King really meant "Yes."

George III. and his hireling Parliament, after the surrender of Burgoyne at Saratoga, consented to every demand the colonists made up to July 4, 1776. Had those same colonists accepted the compromise Mr. Swope is willing to accept for democracy in Germany, then New York City and its suburbs would still transform itself into one vast crescent shaped rubber-neck every time some new Duke or Marquis would be sent over from London as our Governor General. The conflict for the new democracy in our day will be bitter enough. Heaven knows. Let us be grateful to the memory of those who, in the American Revolution, pushed their awful fight for the old democracy on to completion in their own day.

In our civil war the representatives of the Confederacy, at the Hampton Roads Conference, were ready to grant almost everything else if only the Confederacy were recognized as a sovereign government.

"Charles I.," said Alexander H. Stephens, "was not above treating with the rebels."

"All I know about Charles I.," replied Lincoln, "is that he lost his head." On March 7, 1865, the Confederate Government passed a law for the enlistment of negroes, and thus consented to their emancipation. But the war went on until the job was done. Eleven hours, death-bed conversations upon men who have mind enough and character enough to direct the course of history in a great crisis.

Democracy on the part of the Kaiser, of course, nothing but a fine piece of comedy. Only very young children in the study of world politics conceive it to be reality.

Every intelligent, decent person in the world admires the common people of Germany for their well-known virtues and wishes them peace, prosperity, and freedom at the earliest possible time. The curse of Germany is that patriotism and militarism have run as warp and woof into the fabric of her national consciousness.

In the course of time militarism became the end of German national life instead of a means to an end. Patriotism became first a religion and then developed through a period of fanaticism into a condition of national insanity. This insanity afflicts not only the ruling classes. It affects the commonest people of Germany.

I sat one day with a German private soldier and his sister. The soldier boasted that he had helped slay wounded and helpless British soldiers on the field of battle. His sister, in cold blood, laughed at his narrative.

It satisfied her desire for revenge against England.

An old German shop-keeper, whose son was a reserve Lieutenant, told me that that son had commanded a squad of men in Belgium who captured an old woman guilty of having French soldiers in her house. She was taken out in the dead of night, forced to dig her own grave, and shot to death. If this is not insanity then I would like to be informed as to the meaning of the word.

Even democracies are endangered by military success. England made a reactionary and incompetent Premier out of Wellington and used him to fight the reform bill in 1832. America elected General Taylor President because he beat the Mexicans, and Grant because Lee finally surrendered to him. Thomas Platt made Theodore Roosevelt Governor of New York, Vice President, and President, because of the sensational newspaper advertising which followed his four days of very poor tactics as regimental commander in the Santiago campaign.

Furthermore, a great and exhausting war saps the vital strength of a people mentally and morally as well as physically. We in America had turned the new century, a full generation after the civil war, before we took up seriously the work of social progress which our grandfathers had discarded after the passing of the Kansas-Nebraska bill.

After this present war the German people will be busy binding up their wounds and making a living. The German property-holding classes will be happy in having a Government which runs smoothly and which will make no large demands upon their time. In a recent statement Herr Scheidemann, leader of the "Kultur" Socialists of Germany, declares that:

"We know that these millions of soldiers will come back with a courage they never knew before, with a vigor they never had before, with new views of life, with new ideas of their country, and even with a new understanding of other peoples. They will come back fearless—that is one important consideration. They will come back conscious that each one has been of service, and has given something worth just as much to him and the State as that which any other man has given. They will come back enthusiastic for their homes, and enthusiastic because of being convinced that their own political ambitions are not futile. They will come back as German people, just as they fight as German people."

What Herr Scheidemann neglects to take into consideration, however, is that several millions of the men between the ages of eighteen and forty years will not come back at all or will come back without arms, or legs, or eyes. That yawning chasm in European life will be some time filling up. Meanwhile, progress toward democracy will wait.

Germany in peace and war has been organized into a new social system. That system stands with one foot upon absolute monarchy as the foundation of law, and with the other upon the machine process as the basis of material power.

A victorious Germany will mean the victory of that system, in part, throughout the world. An unbeaten Germany and the generation of militarism in Europe which will follow will force a generation of constantly growing militarism in the United States.

Unless the course of the war results in such a conclusion as will give democracy a chance in Germany, democracy will have very little chance anywhere else. The hope of the world in this decade and generation lies in the abolition of militarism. The very first step toward the abolition of militarism is the abolition of the Hohenzollerns and the Hapsburgs.

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Bringing Up Father



By George McManus

Love, Home and Table Topics
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Daily Home Magazine Page

A Good Page to Read in the
Leisure Hour

Autumn Leaves' Glowing Colors a Mystery of Chemistry

By Garrett P. Servis

A FEW days ago I made a trip up the west side of the Hudson, as far as John Burroughs's country, and, returning, crossed over Storm King Mountain and the iron-bound heights that gird West Point. It was a long and glorious slip into the bay of



rainbows. The goddess of the Autumn, for there must be such a goddess, was enthroned upon every hilltop, sorting the sunbeams and weaving their colors in the looms of the trees.

The whole country was alight with reflection from the leaves. Every orchard, thicket, bosky dingle, grove, avenue, and wood had become a prismatic chandelier. I had ridden through the same region in the flush of Summer, when a rich, deep, green flooded the landscapes, and I was astonished to see how much brighter the face of nature appeared now than

when the sun was twenty degrees nearer the zenith. The dark shadows were gone, and a glow, like firelight in a chimney corner, suffused the glens where in Summer we had sought the green gloom for its coolness.

Every corner was lighted up by the gorgeous tree-torches; every bush was a colored Christmas candle. The American Autumn, like the American flag, is peerless in chromatic beauty. Don't miss seeing it, you who can get away for a day or two. Go before the great frosts have withered it. Its splendor increases as you go north and as you climb the hills. Its waves and ripples of color as you look down upon them from an elevation on a bright day surpass description.

It is strange that the botany books say so little about the Autumn leaves, their various and varying colors, and the cause of their beauty. One would expect to find the characteristic hue of every kind of tree and bush discriminated and described, but I do not know where to look for such a distinction.

Yet the Autumn colors of the trees are surely as distinctive as their forms, and far more so than the general aspects of their leaves when all are green. Possibly the apparent indifference with which Autumn leaves are regarded arises in part from the belief that the colors are accidental and produced by the ravages of frost.

In fact, those colors are as regular an expression of vital force as is the Summer green. To be sure, they show a physiological weakening, as does the white hair of thoughtful age, but, like that, they crown their possessors. An English botanist of authority has written of the "nervous system of plants," and declared that the adjustment which a plant makes to its environment "postulates on the part of the plant a kind of perception or appreciation of the changing conditions which affect it."

If that be so the glorious colors of a tree in Autumn are the notes of its "swan song," expressed on the gamut of light instead of the gamut of sound.

To understand why a leaf changes

color in Autumn it is only necessary to consider what the function of the leaf is in maintaining the life of the plant to which it belongs. The leaves of a tree might be compared to external lungs. It is their work to absorb energy from the sunlight and carbon dioxide from the air, and to combine the carbon with the water brought up through the roots, stems, branches and twigs.

This water brings nitrogenous and mineral matter from the soil, and when it has served this purpose it is largely exhaled as vapor from the leaves. The green color of the fully active leaf is due to the presence of a peculiar substance called chlorophyll, which is the agent by whose means the leaf absorbs from the sunlight the energy required to combine into foodstuff for the plant the materials brought together from the air and the soil.

When Autumn comes on and the sunlight begins to pale, while the air grows chill the activity of the leaf diminishes as the circulation in its veins falls off, and the chlorophyll, no longer stimulated by abundant light, ceases its action, loses its characteristic green color and decomposes, turning to some hue of red or yellow, through oxygenation.

The gradual increase of cold as the season advances arrests the activity of the leaf and slowly brings on the Autumn changes, with the attendant colors, but a sudden

severe frost precipitates the death of the leaf and shrivels it up before it has had time to weave its shroud of beauty.

There is one great fact about leaves which everybody ought to know: They are, broadly speaking, the only food-makers in the world. They possess this distinction because of the mysterious substance, chlorophyll, which is their most characteristic constituent and which, as we have seen, enables them to derive from the sunbeams a form of energy that transforms inorganic substances into nutritive material.

The whole world of animals is dependent upon the vegetable world for food, because no animal can make food as plants can, but all must find it and take it ready made. Animals can live upon animals because the food material, derived originally from the plant world, already exists in them; but they cannot go back to original sources and make the combinations that change non-nutritious into nutritious substance.

The sole agent of this great change, chlorophyll, seems to exist in some other parts of certain plants, but leaves are its typical home. And the annual decomposition of chlorophyll, the world's only food-making substance, gives us the glories of the Autumn foliage.

Matrimonial Fables By Dorothy Dix

ONCE upon a time there was a Homely Girl who married a man who looked like the understudy of the Apollo Belvedere in the Advertisements of Gents' Clothing.

This caused her friends great apprehension. "Without doubt," they said to each other,



"Mamie is a Noble Creature and a Model of all the Virtues, and she will do her Sacred Duty as a Wife."

"We have not observed, however, that a Good Wife gets her Due Reward of Appreciation until she gets it on her Tombstone, and so we fear that this Marriage is headed for the Scrap Heap. It is Hard Enough to Retain a Husband's Affections when he is a Human Shrimp that no other Woman Wants, and when the wife is a Good Looker herself, so we tremble to think what will happen when a Chromo-like Dear Mamie ties up with a Living Picture."

Thereupon, Mamie's Friends formed themselves into a Death Watch over her Marriage, but instead of hearing that the Divorce Proceedings had begun they observed that it was a case of They Married and Lived Happily Ever After.

"We do not understand this," said the Friends, and going to the Wife they thus addressed her:

"Without wishing to Knock your

Face, which, we are aware, is not your Own Selection and does not represent your Taste, but was wished on you by Nature, you must perceive that you are not in the Class with the Lillian Russells whom your Husband meets in Society, yet we never see you pulling any of that Jealousy Stuff. Furthermore, we observe that your husband passes up all of the Prize Winners in the Beauty Show for You, and actually seems to Enjoy being with you. Prythee, tell us why This is Thus."

"The Secret of my Hold on my Husband is very Simple," replied the Homely Wife; "I have merely Convinced him that I am the Only Woman who Thoroughly Appreciates Him."

"When I observe a Beauteous Blonde making Eyes at him at Dinner I wait until we get home, and then I say:

"Your Dinner Partner surely was a Lovely Creature, but she is so Vain that she never observed you enough to see how Superb you look in Evening Clothes."

When my Husband Foxtrots too many Tots with a Peacheroine I casually Remark as I give him his Second Cup of Coffee next Morning:

"The Maiden that you Dined with Last Night is surely Some Looker, but she is Sadly lacking in Intelligence, because she did not seem to Understand what an Honor you were Conferring on her by Dancing with her so much, or to know that you are the Vernon Castle of our Set."

"When my Husband shows Symptoms of Lingerin' under the Palms with a Pulchritudinous Young Person I do not Reproach him with it. On the Contrary, I say, "How Self-

Sacrificin' and Noble it is of you, with your Wit and Talent and Gift of Repartee to spend so Much Time trying to Entertain a Dull Chit of a Child who is so Stupid she does not see the Point of your Jokes, and who Yawns in the Midst of your Best Story."

"These Few Remarks, judiciously applied, do for my Hated Rivals. They also leave my Husband Gasping with Admiration at My Taste and Judgment in perceiving how much Superior he is to All Other Men, and as I always Confine myself to Singing his Praises he never Wearies of my Conversation."

"I Surmise that the Reason that so many Men go Abroad looking for Appreciation is because they never get any at Home. Therefore, I feed my Husband on such a Highly Spiced Brand of Flattery that it makes that which is Handed Him by Other Women seem Tasteless, and that is why he does not Care to Wander from his own Fireside."

Moral: This fable teaches that a Wife should Remember that her Husband does Not Lose his Sweet Tooth when he gets Married.

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5 Thibet Road, 26 Nanking Road.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, January 3, 1917.
Money and Bullion
Gold Dollar Bank's buying
rate 82½ = Tls. 1.20 @ 72.1 = 1.67
Tls.

Mex. Dollars: Market rate, 71.825
S'hai Gold Bars: 978 touch...
Bar Silver...
Copper Cash... 1755
Sovereigns:
Buying rate @ 3/5½ = Tls. 5.81
Mex. \$ 72.1 = Mex. \$ 8.06
Peking Bar... Tls. 317
Native Interest... .20

Latest London Quotations
Bar Silver... 36½ d.
Bank rate of discount... 6%
Market rate off discount:
3 m-s... %
4 m-s... %
6 m-s... %

Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s.
Ex. Paris on London... Fr. 27.50
Ex. N. Y. on London T.T. 47½
Console... 2

Exchange Closing Quotations
London... T.T. 3-5½
London... Demand 3-5½
India... (nominal) T.T. 252
Paris... T.T. 478
Paris... Demand 478½
New York... T.T. 31½
New York... Demand 31½
Hongkong... (nominal) T.T. 70
Japan... (nominal) T.T. 62½
Batavia... T.T. 198½

Bank's Buying Rates
London... 4 m-s. Cds. 3-6½
London... 4 m-s. Dcoy. 3-6½
London... 6 m-s. Cds. 3-7
London... 6 m-s. Dcoy. 3-7½
Paris... 4 m-s. 494
New York... 4 m-s. 84½

CUSTOMS HOUSE RATE OF EX-
CHANGE FOR DECEMBER
£1 = Hk. Tls. 5.12
Hk. Tls. 1 = France 5.43
" " 1 = Marks 14.44
Gold \$1 = Hk. Tls. 1.03
Hk. Tls. 1 = Yen 1.82
" " 1 = Rupees 2.93
" " 1 = Rouble 3.34
" " 1 = Mex. 1.50
† Nominal.

Stock Exchange
Transactions

Shanghai, January 3, 1917.
TODAY'S QUOTATIONS
Official
Anglo-Javas Tls. 11.00
Peking-Javas Tls. 10.25
Java Consolidated Tls. 21.50 Jan.

Sharebrokers Association
Transactions

Shanghai, January 3, 1917.
BUSINESS DONE
Official
Zhangzhu Tls. 6.50 cash
Almas Tls. 2.75 cash
Anglo-Javas Tls. 11.00 cash
Peking-Javas Tls. 1.85 cash

December Rubber Outputs

Messrs. Wm. Martin and Co.
General Agents for the See Kee
Rubber Estates Ltd., inform us that
the rubber output for December was
9,593 lbs.

The output of dry rubber for
December from the Samagga Rubber
Co., Ltd. was 16,500 lbs.
Messrs. R. N. Freeman and Co.
inform us that they are in receipt of
telegraphic advices from their
Straits Agents, giving the estimated
output of dry rubber for the past
month as under:

The Anglo-Dutch (Java) Planta-
tion, Ltd., Rubber 52,000 lbs. and
Coffee 75 piculs.
The output of rubber of the
Dominion Rubber Company, Ltd.,
for the month of December, 1916,
was 41,256 lbs. Tapping 29 days.

The Ayer Tawah Rubber Planta-
tion Co., Ltd. 28,000 lbs.
The output of dry rubber for the
past month from the Shanghai
Pahang Rubber Estate, Ltd., was
15,078 lbs. Tapping 29 days.

The output from the Ulobri Rub-
ber Co., Ltd., was 5,473 lbs.

Messrs. Hugo Reiss and Co.
Secretaries of the undermentioned
estates inform us that the output of
rubber from the estates during the
month of December was as follows:
The Senawang Rubber
Estate Co., Ltd. 36,065 lbs.
The Shanghai Seremban
Rubber Estates Ltd. 10,150 lbs.
Messrs. Hbert and Co., Ltd., the
Local Secretaries of the Gula-
Kalumpung Rubber Estates, Ltd., in-
form us that they are in receipt of
the following telegram from their
Penang Agents,
Output of Dry Rubber
for November... 132,648 lbs.
Shipped to London... 36,736 lbs.
Cocconuts... 128,000 nuts.
Rainfall... 6 inches.

"BICKERTON'S"
PRIVATE HOTEL

Established 20 years.
191 Bubbling Well Road. Seven
minutes from Bund by tram, which
stop at the door. Strictly first-class
cuisine under the personal super-
vision of the proprietress. 60 rooms
separate baths, with hot and cold
water, electric light. Tel. W. 1271.

Hankow Export Market

Hankow, December 27.—The following export returns have been compiled
under the direction of the Chamber of Commerce:—

The prices quoted are for the net shipping weight ex-
cluding cost of packing for export.

	Prices Nominal	Piculs	Tls. 20th Dec.
Cowhides, Best selected { Summer Hair	63.00	4,414	
" " { Winter Hair	53.00		
" " { Seconds	25.25		
Buffalo hides, No. 1 10-60 lbs	20.75	187	
Gostskins, Untanned, chiefly white color, average 2 lbs. 1	108.00	70,918	
50% short, 30% med. and 20% long hair; (Pieces)			
White China Grass, Wuchang & or Poochi (Hemp or Ramie)			
Sinshan and or Chayu			
Green China Grass, Szechuen		2,072	
Jute (Abutilon)			
White Vegetable Tallow 51° titre	12.15	2,139	
Green Vegetable Tallow, 52° titre	11.00		
Animal Tallow	15.50	311	
Gallnuts, Usual shape	21.50	56	
" Plum	25.50		
Cotton Lihoo	18.85	16,216	
" Shansi	23.50		
Black Bristles, 1 Ridges 2 1/2" 2 1/2" 3 1/2" 3 1/2" 3 1/2" 4"			
10 10 10 10 10 10 6	110.00	125	
4 1/2" 4 1/2" 4 1/2" 5" 5 1/2" 5 1/2" 5 1/2" 6"			
6 6 6 8 1 1 1 1 1 100%			
Sesamum Seed, White			
" " Yellow	5.65	98	
" " Red			
" " Black			
Yellow Beans	2.00	27,608	
*Broad Beans	1.40		
Sesamum Seed Oil	11.50	165	
Groundnuts (with shells)			
(shelled)	4.45	10,727	
Groundnut Oil			
Wood Oil	10.80	1,192	
Tea Oil	12.50	11	
Bean Oil	10.00	1,036	
Rape Oil			
*Quantities include Beans of all kinds.			

Hongkong Share Market

Hongkong, December 22.—Messrs.
Moxon and Taylor report as follows:

The week under review has seen a
fair amount of business done. Due
to the approach of Settlement Day,
the market weakened considerably
on Wednesday and Thursday, but at
the close Settlement weakness would
seem to have disappeared, and the
market is fairly firm all round, with
a tendency to higher rates.

Investment stocks continue inac-
tive with sellers predominating in
most cases, due to the high Exchange
now ruling.

In Shanghai the market weakened
in the beginning of the week, but
later came through stronger.

Banks—Hongkong Banks are of-
fering at 72½ with no transactions
to record.

Marine Insurances. Union are of-
fering at 920 and Cantons at 400
whilst North Chinas at Tls. 152 and
Yangtses at 255 are quiet.

Fire Insurances.—Hongkong Fires
could be placed to a small extent at
375, and China Fires are offering
at 155.

Shipping.—Douglases weakened to
a buying rate of 118 at which a few
shares could be placed. Deferred
Indos fell away to a selling rate of
135½, but at the close are stronger
137 being offered for cash. Star

The Cathay Trust, Ltd.

Paid-up Capital..... £220,899

LOANS, AT LOW RATES OF
INTEREST, GRANTED ON
APPROVED SECURITIES.

J. C. DYER, Manager.

J. A. WATTIE & Co., Ltd.

Secretaries and General Managers,
10 Canton Road, Shanghai.

"Write for—

"A Brief Explanation
of the Principles upon
which Life Assurance
is Founded,"

to

Head Office.

The China Mutual Life
Insurance Company, Ltd.

10 Canton Road,
Shanghai.

British-America Assurance Co.

The undersigned, as agents for the
above company, are prepared to
grant policies against Fire on For-
eign and Native Risk at Current
Rates.

FRAZAR & Co.

BENJAMIN AND POTTS
SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Quotations Closing
Banks	
H. K. and S. B.	\$640 B.
Chartered	\$59 100.
Russo-Asiatic	R. 250.
Cathay, ordy.	Tls. 4½ B.
Cathay, pref.	Tls. 6
Marine Insurances	
Canton	\$400
North China	Tls. 152½
Union of Canton	\$945.
Yangtses	\$255 S.
Fire Insurances	
China Fire	\$155
Hongkong Fire	\$375
Shipping	
Indo-China Pref.	Tls. 120
Indo-China Def.	109.
"Shell"	Tls. 15½ S.
Shanghai Tug (o)	Tls. 50 S.
Shanghai Tug (f)	Tls. 35
Kochien	Tls. 35
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 9.60
Oriental Cons.	30s. 6d.
Philippine	Tls. 1.
Raub	\$2.40
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	\$127 B.
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 90
New Eng. Works	Tls. 13½
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 75 B.
Hongkong Wharf	Tls. 85 B.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo-French Land	Tls. 86 B.
China Land	Tls. 50
Shanghai Land	Tls. 85 B.
Welhaiwei Land	100 S.
Central Stores	\$8½ B.
China Realty (ord.)	Tls. 50.
China Realty (pref.)	Tls. 50.
Cotton Mills	
S. W.	Tls. 107½
S. W. Pref.	100
International	Tls. 72
International Pref.	Tls. 75
Leou-kung-mow	Tls. 80
Jientai	Tls. 44
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 118
Kung Yik	Tls. 13
Langtsapoo	Tls. 6½
Langtsapoo Pref.	Tls. 101
Industrials	
Sutler Tls.	Tls. 23
China Sugar	\$128 B.
Green Island	\$12 B.
Langkats	Tls. 21½ B.
Major Bros.	100 S.
Shanghai Sumatra	Tls. 165
Stores	
Hall and Holtz	\$15 B.
Clewellyn	\$60
Lane, Crawford	\$90 Sa.
Moutrie	\$35
Watson	\$6.80 B.
Weeks	\$18 S.
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 13.10
Anglo-Java	Tls. 14
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 11 B.
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 5.85
Jatu Anam 1913	Tls. 28
Sukit Toh Alang	Tls. 15
Bute	Tls. 5.10
Chemor United	Tls. 1.70
Chempedak	Tls. 1.50
Cheng	Tls. 16
Consolidated	Tls. 3 B.
Dominion	Tls. 3½ B.
Gula Kalumpung	Tls. 12 B.
Java Consolidated	Tls. 7½ B.
Kamunting	Tls. 21
Kapala	Tls. 6 B.
Kapayang	Tls. 1.10
Karan	Tls. 29½
Kota Bahroes	Tls. 11
Kroewoek Java	Tls. 20½
Padang	Tls. 16.20
Pernata	Tls. 10 B.
Pengkalan Durian	Tls. 4½ B.
Rapha	Tls. 1.60
Samagga	Tls. 1.05 B.
Seekee	Tls. 7½ B.
Semambu	Tls. 1½ B.
Senawang	Tls. 15 B.
Shanghai Klebang	Tls. 1 B.
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 8
Shai Malay-Pref.	Tls. 13.
Shanghai Pahang	Tls. 1.85 B.
Sungai	Tls. 1.60 B.
Sungel Duri	Tls. 11½
Sua Manggis	Tls. 6 B.
Shai Kalantan	Tls. 1.20
Shanghai Seremban	Tls. 1.20
Tapinar	Tls. 2½
Tangh Merah	Tls. 1 B.
Tebong	Tls. 23
Ulobri	Tls. 1½ B.
Ziangbe	Tls. 6½ B.
Miscellaneous	
C. I. and E. Lumber	Tls. 110
Culty Dairy	Tls. 10
Shai Elec. and Ash	\$ 2
Shanghai Trams	Tls. 81 S.
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 22
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 30
Shanghai Mercury	Tls. 30.
Shai Telephone	Tls. 87 S.
Shai Waterworks	Tls. 265
S. Sellers. Sa. Sales. B. Buyers.	
Benjamin & Potts, 8 Jinkee Road	
Telephone No. 398.	
LANGKAT DAILY OUTPUT	
The following telegraphic in- formation has been received by the general agent from the Sumatra director and manager of the Maatschappij tot Min- boschen Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat: "The output of crude oil for January 2 was 81 tons."	

GUARD MONEY RATES

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)
Berlin, December 28.—Britain has
ordered all banks in the Argentine
which are working with British
capital and, further, all agencies and
branches of London banks to re-
ceive no more gold from the United
States. This order reflects the in-
creasing financial problems of
Britain and is based on the fear that

continued gold shipments from the
United States to the Argentine
might result in higher money rates
in New York, thus causing Ameri-
can banks to withdraw their large
balances from London and forcing
Britain to make heavier gold ship-
ments to the United States. This
again would make the financing of
the British war purchases in the
United States more difficult.

TO CANALISE NECKAR

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)
Berlin, December 31.—The well-
known captain of industry, Bosch, of
Stuttgart, has contributed 13,000,000
Marks for the canalisation of the
Neckar. Until the realisation of this
project the interest on this capital
will belong to the municipality of
Stuttgart for the purpose of using it
for war relief. In case the project is
not carried out at all, the capital
will be handed over to the German
Empire and used for research re-
garding epidemics.

AMUSEMENTS

APOLLO THEATRE

Programme for January 4th.

"THE IRON CLAW"

The most sensational serial photo-play ever shown.
In 20 Episodes of 2 Parts each, featuring

PEARL WHITE

CREIGHTON HALE

SHELDON LEWIS

Tonight showing 7th and 8th Episodes, entitled:

"The Hooded Helpers" and "The Stroke of Twelve"

SIGNOR COKKINI

Tenor from the Grand Opera of Milan, in New Operatic Selections.

Pathe's British and American Gazettes
depicting latest events of interest.

"Snob, the Tamer"
Laughable C. medy.

"How to Kidnap Miss Daisy"
Starlight Comedy.

TOWA CINEMA THEATRE

Corner of Wuchang and Chapoo Roads.

PROGRAMME

Thursday, Friday, Saturday and Sunday,
4th, 5th, 6th and 7th January.

"DFATH IN SEVILLA"

A love drama of Spain. Wonderfully depicted. Superb acting.
Stirring Scenes. In 4 parts.

ALSO SHOWING:

"WILD ENGINE,"

"Hazards of Helen" Series,
and other Comedies, Chaplins, etc.

Dress Circle Seats 30 cts. only

Change of Programme every Monday and Thursday

APOLLO THEATRE

Commencing Friday, January 5th

First Appearance of

MAY BRILLIANT

Chic Vocal Comedienne
and Dancer

From The Coliseum, London, and the
principal theatres in Paris, Brussels,
Antwerp and Australia.

CHARLES CHAPLIN

In a
Screaming Two-Parts Comedy
entitled

"A Night in the Show"



May Brilliant

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Jan 4	5 P.M.	San Francisco	Enador	Am.	P. M. S. S. Co.
5	11.00	San Francisco	Nippon maru	Jap.	T. K. K.
6	11.00	Seattle, Victoria etc.	Shidzuka maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
13	5 P.M.	Vancouver B. C.	Empress of Japan	Br.	C. P. O. S.
19	5 P.M.	San Francisco	Shinyo maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
23	1.00	Seattle, Victoria etc.	Kanaka maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
30	5 P.M.	San Francisco	Fersia maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Feb 5	5 P.M.	San Francisco	China	Am.	C. M. S. S. Co.
8	D.L.	New York	Euryates	Br.	B. & S.
7	5 P.M.	Vancouver B.C.	Monteagle	Br.	C. P. O. S.
17	5 P.M.	Vancouver B.C.	Empress of Asia	Br.	C. P. O. S.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Jan 4	7.00	Kobe & Osaka	Kumano maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
5	5.00	Nagasaki	Penna	Rus.	R. V. F.
6	4.4	Yokohama	Nyansa	Br.	P. & O.
9	9.30	Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe	Chikugo maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
6	5.00	Kobe, Yokohama	Empress of Japan	Am.	P. M. S. S. Co.
7	5.00	Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama	Nippon maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
8	11.00	Kobe, Yokohama	Shidzuka maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
9	1.00	Kobe, Yokohama	Portbos	Fr.	Cie M. M.
10	noon	Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe	Yawata maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
11	11.00	Kobe & Osaka	Kanaka maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
12	5.00	Kobe, Yokohama	Nippon maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
13	5.00	Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama	Empress of Japan	Br.	C. P. O. S.
18	5.00	Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe	Hakui maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
19	5.00	Yokohama	Malta	Br.	P. & O.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Jan 6	4 A.M.	Marseilles etc.	Armand Behic	Fr.	Cie M. M.
7	9.30	London etc.	Mishima maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
10	D.L.	London via Cape	Tecur	Br.	B. & S.
15	4 A.M.	Marseilles, London via Suez	Somali	Br.	P. & O.
21	D.L.	Liverpool via Cape	Tydeus	Br.	B. & S.
22	4 A.M.	Marseilles, London via Suez	Nyansa	Br.	P. & O.
23	D.L.	London via Cape	Penius	Br.	B. & S.
26	4 A.M.	Marseilles, London via Suez	Malta	Br.	P. & O.
11	4 A.M.	London etc.	Atsuta maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Jan 4	4 M.N.	Ningpo, Wenzhou	Poochi	Chi.	C. M. S. S. Co.
5	4.00	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
5	D.L.	Swatow, Hongkong	Tamsui	Br.	B. & S.
5	D.L.	Amoy, Hongkong, Canton	Shantung	Chi.	C. M. S. S. Co.
6	4 A.M.	Swatow, Hongkong	Yingchow	Br.	B. & S.
7	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Chenan	Br.	B. & S.
9	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Kamakura maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
11	12.30	Hongkong	Monteagle	Br.	C. P. O. S.
11	D.L.	Amoy, Hongkong, Canton	Sinkiang	Br.	B. & S.
12	D.L.	Swatow, Hongkong	Ichang	Br.	B. & S.
17	5 P.M.	Hongkong	China	Am.	C. M. S. S. Co.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Jan 5	3.00	Vladivostok	Penna	Rus.	R. V. F.
5	8.00	Tsingtao and Dalny	Kobe m	Jap.	S. M. R.
5	10.00	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Tungchow	Jap.	B. & S.
5	3.00	Tsingtao	Tencho maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
6	8.00	Dalny	Kokoku maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
7	9.00	Tsingtao	Ono maru	Jap.	S. M. R.

FOR RIVER PORTS

Jan 4	M.N.	Hankow etc.	Tachang maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
4	M.N.	do	Kiangyoo	Chi.	C. M. S. S. Co.
4	M.N.	do	Tuckwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
4	M.N.	do	Luenyi	Br.	B. & S.
4	M.N.	do	Poyang	Br.	B. & S.
6	M.N.	do	Siangyang maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
7	M.N.	do	Kiangwan	Chi.	C. M. S. S. Co.
8	M.N.	do	Tafou maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
9	M.N.	do	Kiangwah	Chi.	C. M. S. S. Co.
9	M.N.	do	Loongwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
9	M.N.	do	Tungting	Br.	B. & S.
9	M.N.	do	Nanyang maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
10	M.N.	do	Talee maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
10	M.N.	do	Nankin	Br.	B. & S.
10	M.N.	do	Kiangfoo	Chi.	C. M. S. S. Co.
11	M.N.	do	Luenho	Br.	J. M. & Co.
11	M.N.	do	Kiangshin	Chi.	C. M. S. S. Co.
12	M.N.	do	Tatung	Br.	B. & S.

*A.M. M.N.—Midnight. D.L.—Daylight.

Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Jan 3	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	2868	Br.	B. & S.	CNCW
Jan 3	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	2151	Chi.	N. S. N. Co.	NSCW
Jan 3	Swatow	Tamsui	919	Br.	B. & S.	WTW
Jan 3	Vladivostok	Yokohama	1345	Rus.	R. V. F.	9p
Jan 3	Chinwangtao	Shinfuo	1323	Chi.	K. M. A.	KMAW
Jan 3	Hankow	Kutwo	924	Br.	J. M. & Co.	SHW
Jan 3	Hankow	Tafou maru	1756	Jap.	N. Y. K.	LPDW
Jan 3	Hankow	Kanaka	1863	Br.	B. & S.	WTW
Jan 3	Japan	Empress of Japan	16800	Br.	C. P. O. S.	Woosung
Jan 3	Hongkong	Yingchow	1992	Br.	B. & S.	CNW

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents
Jan 2	Hankow etc.	Kiangfoo	1468	Chi.	C. M. S. S. Co.
2	Japan	Rokkoma maru	1343	Jap.	M. B. K.
2	Japan	Sunno maru	2119	Jap.	R. D. Co.
2	Chefoo	Shuntien	1098	Br.	B. & S.
2	Japan	Tokai maru	1425	Jap.	B. & S.
2	Hongkong, Canton	Tungwah	746	Chi.	C. M. S. S. Co.
2	Japan	Yokohama	1890	Jap.	N. Y. K.
2	Japan	Patella	5617	Br.	A. S. P. Co.
3	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	2868	Br.	B. & S.
3	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	2151	Chi.	N. S. N. Co.

Men-of-War In Port

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating	Tons	Guns	Men	Commander
S II	Dec. 2	Cruise	Brooklyn	Am. crn.	9215	20	563	Day
P & O	Dec. 16	Cruise	Galveston	Am. crn.	3200	18	309	Kellogg
Y T P	Nov. 20	Cruise	Helena	Am. g-b.	1394	8	159	Brotherton
S p.	Nov. 8	Cruise	Monocacy	Am. g-b.	190	2	47	Carter
S p.	Dec. 21	Yangtze	Quinos	Am. g-b.	850	4	64	Loftin
J p.	Dec. 10	Cruise	Samar	Am. g-b.	243	5	29	King
J N B	Dec. 16	Cruise	Wilmington	Am. g-b.	1392	8	159	Chadwick

The French gunboats D. de Lagree and Decidee, the Japanese gunboats Fushimi, Sumida and Toba, and the British gunboat Woodlark are not included in this list, being dismantled.

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co's Str. Tachang Maru, Captain K. Takeshita, will be despatched from the Pootung N.K.K. Wharf on Thursday, January 4 at about 12 o'clock midnight. This steamer has extra spacious staterooms (electric fans fitted). European food of the best cuisine is provided. The last steam launch will leave Canton Road Jetty at 11 p.m. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nishin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Str. Kiangyoo, Capt. F. Carlson, will leave on Thursday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co's Str. Shantung Maru, Captain J. A. Scott, will be despatched from the N.Y.K. Wharf on Saturday, Jan. 6 at about 12 o'clock midnight. This steamer has extra spacious staterooms (electric fans fitted). European food of the best cuisine is provided. The last steam launch will leave Canton Road Jetty at 11 p.m. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nishin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

For Southern Ports

WENCHOW via NINGPO.—The Str. Poochi, Capt. J. Mackie, will leave on Thursday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

FOOCHOW.—The Str. Haeen, Capt. F. H. Wallace, will leave on Friday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

For Foreign Ports

SAN FRANCISCO via KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.—The s.s. Ecuador, Capt. A. W. Nelson commanding, will leave on Saturday, Jan. 6, 1917. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs Jetty at 5 p.m. For freight and passage apply to the Pacific Mail S.S. Co. Andersen, Meyer and Co., Agents.

SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.—The s.s. Nippon Maru, Capt. Nagano, will leave on Sunday, January 7, 1917. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs Jetty at 5 p.m. For freight or passage apply to The American Trading Company.

For Japan

KOBE and YOKOHAMA.—The s.s. Ecuador, Capt. A. W. Nelson commanding, will leave on Saturday, January 6, 1917. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs Jetty at 5 p.m. For freight and passage apply to the Pacific Mail S.S. Co. Andersen, Meyer and Co., Agents.

NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.—The s.s. Nippon Maru, Capt. Nagano, will leave on Sunday, January 7, 1917. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs Jetty at 5 p.m. For freight or passage apply to The American Trading Company.

Shipping Items

The C.N. s.s. Luenyi left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Nanyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.

The H.O. s.s. Tehsing left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.

The C.N. s.s. Chenan left Hongkong for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Sinkiang will leave Hongkong for Shanghai today.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangwan left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Poyang left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangwah left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The I.-C. s.s. Loongwo will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Tungting will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The N.K.K. s.s. Talee Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tachi Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangfoo will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Nankin will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The K.M.A. s.s. Proteus (chartered) left Chinwangtao for Shanghai on January 1.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangfoo will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Nankin will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The K.M.A. s.s. Proteus (chartered) left Chinwangtao for Shanghai on January 1.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangfoo will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Nankin will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

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The K.M.A. s.s. Proteus (chartered) left Chinwangtao for Shanghai on January 1.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangfoo will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

Passengers Arrived

Per C.P.O.S. s.s. Empress of Japan:—Dr. and Mrs. Bret Black and infant, Miss B. C. Black, Messrs. I. N. Bond, F. A. Fairchild, F. M. Garretson, M. Gaynor and W. O. Gillespie, Miss Sarah Ann Gillis, Mr. H. A. Guernsey, Miss E. Halland, Messrs. M. W. Henning, D. E. Hoste and L. D. Hughes, Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Judd, Messrs. E. M. Lightner, H. D. Kimball and F. Knight, Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Manuel, Mr. S. H. Mays, Mr. W. P. Millar, Mr. K. Mitra, Mr. J. L. Murray, Mrs. J. MacDonnell, Rev. and Mrs. A. B. Parson, Mr. and Mrs. T. Phelan, Miss A. L. Place, Mr. C. V. Reynolds, Mr. I. W. Rice, Lieut. L. A. Richards, Mr. E. D. Rowe, Mr. R. E. Schaar, Mrs. G. H. Schaeffer, Mr. R. Sherrow, Dr. J. C. Shively, Mr. L. W. Suhe, Mr. J. W. Swartzlander, Mr. A. Vandewall, Mr. and Mrs. Van Der Leeuw, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. L. L. Van Stuyper, Mr. H. H. Wade, Miss J. Weizig, Mr. H. T. Whitehouse, Miss K. Wright, Mrs. N. Brown, Master Joseph Brown, Messrs. Harry Cushing, Lee Chang-wah, Lin Yin-wai, D. Timbol, R. Uchino and L. Young.

Per R.V.F. s.s. Penna from Vladivostok:—Mr. Rundir, Mr. Bogaleky, Mr. and Mrs. Matwhi, Mrs. Meldorff and Mr. Panisa. From Nagasaki:—Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Weimberg, Mrs. F. M. Yoon and child and Miss E. Fors.

Per L.-C. s.s. Kutwo from Hankow:—Mr. and Mrs. William Blatram, Mr. J. H. Green, Mr. A. F. Pfiffner and Mr. R. A. Baker. From Chinkiang:—Mrs. J. M. H. Osborne.

Launch Services

TODAY

The launch conveying passengers to the N.K.K. s.s. Tachang Maru will leave the Canton Road Jetty at 11 p.m.

TOMORROW

The tender conveying passengers to the R.V.F. s.s. Penna will leave the Customs Jetty at 3 p.m.

Vessels In Harbor And At Woosung

Arrived	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Nov 14	Hankow	Albena	2769	Ger.	Carlowitz	YWGW
Aug 4	Hongkong	Bohemia	4282	Am.	Aus. Lloyd	B VII
Aug 5	Hongkong	China	3868	Am.	Aus. Lloyd	B XIII
Dec 30	Hankow	Chinkiang	1292	Br.	B. & S.	WTW
Jan 2	Hankow	Changon	1280	Br.	Geddes & Co.	NSW
Aug 8	Hongkong	D. Rickmers	9651	Ger.	H. D. & Co.	USA
Dec 30	Chinwangtao	Erivan	2895	Rus.	R. V. F.	CNCW
Dec 27	Nankin	Fortuna	182	Ger.	H. D. & Co.	10 p
Jan 19	Hankow	Hellas	381	Chi.	H. Y. P. I. Co.	HYPW
Dec 30	Hankow	Hunan	1143	Br.	B. & S.	WTW
May 28	Hankow	Kinling	2511	Br.	B. & S.	Int. D.
Jan 2	Hankow	Kiangyoo	1490	Chi.	C. M. S. S. Co.	KLYW
Jan 3	Hankow	Koonshing	3233	Br.	J. M. & Co.	SHW
Jan 3	Hongkong	Kwangchi	1487	Br.	J. M. & Co.	SHW
Nov 18	Hankow	Lienhua	314	Chi.	C. M. S. S. Co.	KLYW
July 16	Hankow	Meldah	368	Br.	J. M. & Co.	8 p
July 30	Hankow	Meltes	1881	Ger.	Melchers	NGLB 1
Dec 15	Hankow	Melito	406	Am.	S. Oil Co.	SOCW
Dec 30	Hankow	Ningshao	1920	Chi.	N. S. Co.	NSSW
July 30	Tsingtao	Sikilang	1840	Ger.	H. A. L.	9 p
July 30	Hongkong	Sileia	3318	Am.	Aus. Lloyd	B IX
Jan 2	Tsingtao	Tencho maru	747	Jap.	S. M. R.	SMRW

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

U. S. MAIL LINE

Operating the new first-class steamers "Ecuador," "Venezuela" and "Colombia"

14,000 tons each

TO SAN FRANCISCO

VIA KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU.

THE SUNSHINE BELT

The most comfortable route to America and Europe

Sailing to Manila and Hongkong. To San Francisco

S.S. "Ecuador" Jan. 6

S.S. "Venezuela" Feb. 13

S.S. "Ecuador" Mar. 2

S.S. "

Auctions

R. W. HEIDORN & CO.

favoured with instructions from the
Executor of the Estate of the late

Mr. C. Klare

will sell at public auction

at

No. 1109 Broadway

on

Friday, the 5th January

commencing at 10 a.m.

THE WHOLE STOCK OF

THE OUTFITTING STORE

C. KLARE

Comprising:

Boots, Underwear, Shirts, Col-
lars, Neckties, Caps, Handkerchiefs,
Soap, etc.

Also the whole of the shop fittings,
showcases, counters, shelves etc.,
And some household furniture and
effects.

On view on Thursday.

R. W. HEIDORN & CO.

Auctioneers

Telephone No. 4240

FREE LECTURE

on

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE

by

CLARENCE W. CHADWICK, C.S.B.

Member of the Board of Lectureship of

The Mother Church,

The First Church of Christ,

Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts,

in the

LYCEUM THEATRE

Sunday, January 7th,

at 9.15 p.m.

The Public Invited

No Collection

12267

Proposals for Frozen Fresh Beef
and Mutton. — Headquarters
Philippine Department, Office
Department Quartermaster, Man-
ila, P. I. — Sealed proposals will
be received here until 12m.,
March 7, 1917, and then
opened, for furnishing about
5,000,000 pounds beef and
100,000 pounds mutton. Further
information on application.

12246

Bed and Table Linen!

New shipment just unpacked:

Sheeting in Irish Linen, Union and
Cotton.

Bedsheets—Any Size, Hemmed and
Hemstitched.

Table Cloths and Napkins, 15 quali-
ties, 25 designs to select from
at

Special low prices
owing to favourable exchange

H. G. HILL & Co.

129 North Soochow Road

(Next to General Hospital)

Business and Official
- - - Notices - - -

BILL SMITH

Bill Smith held
four aces against a
straight flush.

And lost forty
cents Mex. right
off in a rush—

And drank sixteen
glasses of Hunt's
Port the first day.

HUNT'S PORTS AND
SHERRIES ARE
SUPREME.

Ask Bill

Garner, Quelch & Co.

Wine Merchants

Removal Notice

FEARON, Daniel & Co., Inc.,
have moved to their new offices at
18-B Kiangse Road, near Foochow
Road.

12250

Hydrophobia and Rinderpest

for

Precautional Injections

Apply to:

VETERINARY SURGEON

DR. S. NAKANISHI,

YA 4 Barchet Road.

Special Contracts for the treatment

of all Cattle Diseases.

11704

The Telegraph Supply Department

of

The Ministry of Communications

TENDERS are invited for the

supply of miscellaneous telephone
materials for various Government
Telephone Exchanges.

Conditions governing tenders,
specifications and drawings may be
obtained from the undersigned on
payment of a fee of five Chinese
silver dollars for each complete
copy. This fee is not returnable.

Chinese Telegraph Material

Supply Department.

27 Markham Road.

HSU SHIH-PIN,

Manager.

Shanghai, 28th December, 1916.

12179

The Telegraph Supply Department

of

The Ministry of Communications

TENDERS are invited for the

supply of Telegraph Materials for
the Chinese Telegraph Administra-
tion.

Conditions governing Tenders,
Specifications and Drawings may be
obtained from the undersigned on
payment of a fee of five Mexican
dollars for each complete copy.
This fee is not returnable.

Chinese Telegraph Material

Supply Department.

27 Markham Road.

HSU SHIH-PIN,

Manager.

Shanghai, 28th December, 1916.

12179

HARDWARE
METALS AND SUNDRIES

Zung Lee & Sons

(Est. 1895, W. Z. Zee & Sons)

SHANGHAI

KNAPP & BAXTER, INC.

IMPORTERS OF

AMERICAN PRODUCTS

6 Kiukiang Road, Shanghai, China

Phone: No. 1860

Chinese Dept. No. 1625

Winter Overcoats

New American Styles and American Patterns

Business and Evening Clothes

THOM SHING

G19 Tiendong Road, Hongkew

OVERSEAS TRADING CO. OF CALIFORNIA

IMPORTERS OF AMERICAN PRODUCTS

Representing

WELLMAN, PECK & COMPANY

(Wholesale Grocers and Coffee Dealers)

San Francisco, California

Telephone No. 930. Address: 8a Peking Road.

"MODES DE PARIS"

90 Bubbling Well Road.

MDME. CECILE begs to announce that she has
established a High-Class Tailoring & Outfitting Store
at No. 90 Bubbling Well Road (opposite the Race
Course). CLOAKS, COSTUMES and EVENING
DRESSES a specialty. First-class work guaranteed.
Prices moderate.

12216

EMBOSS YOUR OWN STATIONERY

MONOGRAM
NAME & ADDRESS
STEEL DISC—LAST
A LIFETIME

Roovers Hand Embossers—From \$6 to \$15 Mex.

THE OFFICE APPLIANCE CO.

4 CANTON ROAD, SHANGHAI.



SHANGHAI

CONSULATE GENERAL FOR PORTUGAL

Notice of Removal

Owing to the removal from No.
4 The Bund, "Union Building,"
the offices of this Consulate will be
closed on 4th and 5th instant, and
will be opened in the premises, No.
108 Bubbling Well Road, on 6th
instant.

Shanghai, 3rd January, 1917.



Overseas Club

UNDER the distinguished patron-
age of Sir EVERARD FRASER,
K.C.M.G. a VARIETY ENTER-
TAINMENT will be given in the
VICTORIA THEATRE upon
Monday, January 8th, 1917, at
9.15 p.m. in aid of the Fund for
Relief of the Destitute in

POLAND

Booking at Messrs. Moutrie's

12266

The Telegraph Supply Department

of

The Ministry of Communications

TENDERS are hereby invited for

the supply of Telephone Materials
for the Extension of the Tientsin
Telephone System.

Conditions governing Tenders,
Specifications and Drawings may be
obtained from the undersigned on
payment of a fee of five Mexican
Dollars for each complete copy.
This fee is not returnable.

27 Markham Road,

Shanghai, 2nd January, 1917.

HSU SHIH-PIN.

Manager.

12265

New Italian Battleship
"TUTT' ALI"

ANY responsible person (with
connections) wishing to acquire a
secret on how to construct a Battle-
ship, which can obtain a greater
speed than the above vessel (with
a minimum amount of vibration)
as well as an enormous cruising
radius, apply to Box 306, THE
CHINA PRESS.

12257 J 6

NOTICE

T. E. M. A.

Herewith we beg to notify that
we have removed our office from
3G Peking Road to No. 6 Avenue
Edouard VII.

Telephone 462 and 463:

Private Exchange to Departments.

T. E. M. A., Shanghai.

F. J. BLOM,

Manager.

12264

DANCING

PRIVATE lessons in all the latest.
Evening classes for separate parties.
Apply to Box 220, THE CHINA
PRESS.

11888

POSITIONS WANTED

POSITION wanted by a young
man, neutral. Knowledge of ship-
ping, Customs, imports and exports,
typewriting. All references. Apply
to Box 327, THE CHINA
PRESS.

12231

Business and Official Notices

are Continued on

Page 9

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must
be Prepaid

Replies must be
called for

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE

14-15 Quinsan Gardens

Front room, with bath-
room and verandah
attached, to let.
Tel. 3482

9408

Nos. 8 & 11 Quinsan Gardens

In No. 11, Large Sitting-room, Bed-
room and Bathroom attached, facing
Park, to be let from the 1st Jan.
Suitable for a married couple.
Phone 1946.

10976

TO LET

CENTRAL. Large and small
rooms: bathrooms attached. Quiet
comfort. Excellent cooking, very
moderate terms. Apply to Box
368, THE CHINA PRESS.

11282

TO LET, two large rooms, both
bathroom and verandah attached.
Terms moderate. Apply to 45
Bubbling Well Road.

12260 J 18

TO LET, large furnished attic,
22-a North Szechuen Road.

12264 J 5

TO LET, in private German
house, newly-furnished bedroom in
Bubbling Well Road, only one
minute from Carter Road tram.
Breakfast if required. Terms very
reasonable. Apply to Box 334,
THE CHINA PRESS.

12255 J 6

TO LET, flat, two large, one small
room, kitchen, bathroom, verandah.
Western district. Apply to Box
333, THE CHINA PRESS.

12258 J 6

TO LET, in private British board-
ing house, one large room, with
verandah, separate bathroom; also
two small rooms. Excellent cook-
ing under personal supervision,
moderate terms. Apply 23 North
Szechuen Road.

12248 J 7

TO LET, cosily-furnished room,
with board. American family.
Western district. Apply to Box
324, THE CHINA PRESS.

12210 J 4

APARTMENTS WANTED

YOUNG Englishman desires room
and board in allied or neutral home.
State terms and full particulars to
Box 335, THE CHINA PRESS.

12256 J 4

HOUSES WANTED

RESIDENCE WANTED, with
sufficient ground for garden and
tennis court. Family of three.
Reply, stating full particulars, to
Box 338, THE CHINA PRESS.

12261 J 10

TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has con-
siderable experience in legal, con-
sulate, syndicate, journalistic, com-
mercial and official translation
work, undertakes translation in
English and Chinese of agreements,
petitions, letters, legal documents,
advertisements, and commercial
documents, etc. Please apply to
Chang Nieh-yun, c/o 1-a Peking
Road, or P.D., 159 Haining Road,
opposite West End Lane.

12263 J 10

EUROPEAN LADY, with first-
class experience of millinery, seeks
position for the summer season.
Has been working in large millinery
departments in Europe. Apply to
Box 330, THE CHINA PRESS.

12240 J 4

Exchange and Mart

FOR SALE, Winchester Carbine
40/44 cal., good condition, 450
rounds ammunition. Any reason-
able offer accepted. Apply to Box
332, THE CHINA PRESS.

12252 J 4

FOR SALE: Italian rifle, Terni
model, in good condition, 180 rounds
ammunition, \$30 cash. Call 10
West End Lane, Telephone 2289.

12226 T. F.

FOR SALE: Complete furnishings
for sitting-room, bed-room, dining
room and kitchen. Can be seen at
any time at No. 8 Baikal Road.
Have been in use two months.

12233 J 9

WANTED, a small but choice
collection of Gramophone Records,
Victor for preference. Apply to
Box 148, THE CHINA PRESS.

T. F.

SHANGHAI
TOILET CLUBHAVE
REMOVED

to

NUMBER ONE

NANKING ROAD

(Palace Hotel Building)

12192

When You Want—

LAND

— LOANS

SURVEYING

— INSURANCE

See The

CHINA INVESTMENT COMPANY

13 Nanking Road

'PHONE 4757